FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MATERIALS ON WARSAW PACT CONSULTATIVE MEETING

Next Session To Be Held in Berlin

AU101229 Sofia BTA in English 1203 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Sofia, Nov 10 (BTA) -- The consultative meeting of the chairmen of the parliaments of the Warsaw-Treaty member states ended here today.

The chairmen of the parliaments decided to hold their next consultative meeting in Berlin.

Zhivkov Receives Participants

AU101219 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received the chairmen of the parliaments from Warsaw Pact member-countries who participated in the consultative meeting held in the Bulgarian capital.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his high appreciation for the work of the consultative meeting and expressed the great importance of the documents adopted at the meeting -- an appeal to the parliaments of the Helsinki CSCE participating countries, and a communique on the consolidation of efforts to stop the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out the important and responsible role played by parliaments in preserving peace and in averting nuclear disaster. During the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, Comrade Todor Zhivkov conveyed through the parliament chairmen of Warsaw Pact member-countries his most sincere greetings to the first party and state leaders of the states represented at the consultative meeting.

Address of CSSR's Indra

AU111710 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

["(OZ)" - signed Sofia dispatch: "Retreat Before the Aggressor Will Not Save Peace; the Fifth Consultative Meeting of Parliament Representatives of the Warsaw Pact Member States Opened in Sofia; the Czechoslovak Delegation led by Comrade Alois Indra"]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 9 Nov -- The Fifth Consultative Meeting of the parliament representatives of Warsaw Pact member states opened this Wednesday in Sofia. The delegation of the CSSR's Federal Assembly is led by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman. The other delegates consist of further representatives of our legislative corps, Jan Marko, Vaclav David, and Bohuslav Kucera.

The Soviet delegation is headed by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR's Supreme Soviet; the Bulgarian delegation is led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the People's Assembly; the Hungarian delegation is headed by Antal Apro, chairman of the National Assembly; the GDR delegation is led by Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Assembly; the Polish delegation is headed by Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm; and the Romanian delegation is led by Nocilae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly. The representatives of the parliaments of Cuba, Vietnam, and Mongolia are taking part in the Sofia meeting as observers.

From A. Indra's Speech

Comrade Indra opened his address by expressing sincere gratitude on behalf of the CSSR delegation to the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for convening this meeting and for the all-round care devoted to establishing favorable conditions for its deliberations. He then stated: It is symbolic that we are gathering in the days when all progressive mankind is recalling the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Characteristically, one of the first acts of the revolutionary power of workers, peasants, and soldiers was the Decree on Peace. In this way a completely new kind of state entered mankind's modern history -- a state which condemned imperialist wars as a heavy crime and which pointed the way toward resolving all problems by negotiating; a state which was the first to show that a world without wars is an accessible goal for all working people. The longing for a lasting and just peace stems from the very substance of socialism, it is the main goal of the international political endeavors of the Warsaw Pact member-states. This longing characterizes all the initiatives of the Soviet Union, its perservering, patient, prudent, but also inevitably resolute course in all multilateral and bilateral negotiations.

Our common arguments are meeting with an increasingly broader echo in the world, because they are truthful. The truth which we defend and which we are pushing through is so conclusive that it has no need to restore to undignified and gross rhetorics, or to hide behind colorful, but for this reason, all the foggier, formulations. The Soviet Union and its allies want a just peace; they want to make any kind of war, and, above all, nuclear war impossible; and they want gradually to achieve full disarmament, and honorably to participate in continuing the process of detente, which is beneficial for all states and nations. All this is absolutely comprehensible to mankind, and therefore also most attractive.

The representatives of NATO countries, the most reactionary imperialist circles -- and especially the U.S. Government, headed by the present president -- are not responding to these proposals in the same clear language. They have elevated, the logical clash of ideologies to a state policy; they are replacing arguments with crudity; they are resorting to lies; and they are claiming the right to declare the whole world the sphere of their "vital interests." Contrary to obvious facts, they are juggling with figures in order to confuse the public, and they are trying to prove the impossible: the nonexistent "Soviet threat" and the strategic and tactical military "supremacy" of the Warsaw Pact. In various "white books" and distorted "documents," and in statemen's speeches, there appear data on NATO's unbelievable "lag" in all kinds of armament -- data on NATO's "weakness and vulnerability." All this is meant to justify their warmongering behavior and substantiate their senseless turning of a cracy armament merry-go-round -- naturally at the cost of the working people and to the detriment of mankind; and this is happening at a time when all financial and material resources should far better be used for resolving the aggravating global problems.

The world public knows that the Soviet Union submitted more than 100 proposals in the last few years, proposals aimed at a peaceful solution. The creators and advocates of the reactionary imperialist policy are, of course, calling every Soviet proposal a "propaganda trick." Behind every progressive phenomenon, behind national liberation movements anywhere in the world, behind resistance against neocolonialist policy, and even behind the unprecedented upsurge of the peace movement, they see the "hand of Moscow." They are incapable of grasping the logic of historical development, of seeking the causes in the social and economic conditions of the individual countries, or of respecting the will of the peoples refusing to burn in the fires of a nuclear war. And it is peculiar, to say the least, when the advocates of policy "from the positions of strength," the organizers of the "crusade" against socialism, and the creators of various doctrines of nuclear warfare call themselves "peace creators," when they call even the new strategic missiles "peace keepers," and when they present the transparent endeavor to acquire a one-sided military supremacy as "new initiatives" and "flexible attitudes."

The Soviet Union and its allies always were, always are, and always will be consistent defenders of negotiations that would lead to bilaterally acceptable agreements. Such negotiations must be constructive, they must respect the partners' arguments and seriously study them, they must be permeated by the political will to resolve problems in the interests of preserving peace -- the negotiations must not be a "dialogue of the deaf," nor must they lead to a disruption of the achieved strategic balance and to the acquisition of one-sided advantages.

But what can be done if the United States refuses to recognize these generally valid legal and moral norms? What should be done, when it rigidly insists on proposals which are unacceptable, when it wants to deploy its Pershings and flat-trajectory missiles in Europe at any price, and when, after all, it has started their transport and installment? In this case nothing else is left but to consider negotiations in such circumstances impossible; to tell the people of all countries most seriously that a new situation is being shaped; and to carry out appropriate countermeasures of a defensive nature.

The deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe would be a violation of the achieved equilibrium; it would represent a danger not only for Europe, but also for the whole world, and the Warsaw Pact member countries would have to take an appropriate stand against it. We in Czechoslovakia are immediately concerned by this, because the new American missiles are to be deployed literally "a stone's throw away" from our borders. The history of the end of the thirties has taught us that retreat before the aggressor's aggressive appetite. The weak and the defenseless are always beaten. And American imperialism has shown its true face time and again -- the last time in ruthlessly attacking small and weak Grenada, as well as meddling in the internal affairs of states in Central America and in Lebanon. A corresponding defense -- by deploying operational-tactical missile complexes -- is our inalienable right; it is the expression of our responsibility toward our allied duties; it is also in the interests of preserving peace.

The world has the right to know the reasons for our behavior and also its purpose. In us the peace movement has unshakeable allies, even though it is typical that the governments which so greatly like to brandish various slogans on democracy are now underrating the opinions of their citizens, are suppressing these opinions by police violence, and are speaking with disrespect about not permitting the "street" to make decisions. It depends on us not to succumb to fatalism, not to lose confidence in the future and in the possibility of preserving peace. The courageous peace defenders are sure not to give up; they will not let themselves become fed up with things if the new American missiles really are deployed; they will not regard themselves as defeated; they will not consider their heroic struggle useless. It is imperative to continue in all circumstances and with yet greater determination and fight for peace, for preserving life on earth, and against nuclear war -- as was also stated in the concluding appeal issued this year by the Prague World Assembly. The people's will must frustrate the warmongering plans of the most reactionary imperialist circles -- peace must win

In conclusion Comrade Indra stated that the Czechoslovak delegation agrees with the draft documents of the current consultation meeting, which fully correspond to the spirit of the Declaration of the CSSR's Federal Assembly of 26 November 1983.

Todorov on Importance of Pact Appeal

AU121925 Sofia BTA in English 1813 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 12 (BTA) -- Today Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, stressed that the appeal of the representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to the parliaments in Europe, Canada and the USA was an expression of reason, of a feeling of historical responsibility.

In an interview to the Bulgarian television he emphasized that Reagan's government was stepping up the militaristic course and trying to ensure dominating positions in the world for the United States. Powerful forces grouped around the rightest extremist wing of the U.S. imperialist bourgeoisie, are aspiring to world domination championing a crusade against socialism.

Mr Stanko Todorov warned that the danger of a world conflict fatal to human civilization was real. He pointed out that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on European land would be a step hostile to peace. The stationing of the rockets which are pointed at the socialist countries, is not in the Western Europeans' interest either.

The socialist community and its core -- the USSR -- with its enormous economic, political and military might, is the champion of the cause of peace, he stressed. Any attempt at breaking the existing military and strategical balance will encounter our counter-action. Our words and deeds do not pass each other, Mr Stanko Todorov added.

He emphasized again the opinion of the heads of the parliaments of the socialist countries that an agreement at the Geneva talks on the limitation of the nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe was still possible.

Mr Stanko Todorov appealed for stopping the frenzy, for cutting the way to the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Dailies Praise Pact Documents

AU122008 Sofia BTA in English 1006 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Consistent Love of Peace --BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 12 (BTA) -- "The consultative meeting of the representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member-states is a fresh act of the unswerving determination to do everything in the name of peace," today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO signed commentary reads.

NARODNA ARMIYA emphasizes that the importance of the parliamentarians' meeting in Sofia is also determined by the fact that the parliaments in the socialist countries are the most authoritative exponents of the will of their peoples to live in peace.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out that contrary to the militaristic policy of confrontation of Reagan's government, the socialist countries continue to seek ways for a dialogue, for reaching mutually acceptable agreements which will do away with the danger of a nuclear war.

The daily emphasizes: "The appeal to the parliaments of the participant states in the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, adopted at the meeting, is an ardent appeal against the war, for consorted actions."

Firmly believing that the reserves of the policy of detente are far from exhausted, the representatives of the socialist countries which have actively helped the success of the Madrid meeting, express their deep conviction again today that the spirit of Helsinki must be developed, RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses.

NARODNA ARMYA emphasizes: "There is no doubt that the meeting will have a positive impact on international relations, will make a contribution to the historical battle of the progressive mankind for the preservation not only of peace, but of the life on the planet."

ALIA SPEAKS TO TEPELENE DISTRICT CADRES

AU092108 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Nov 83 p 2

[ATA-supplied report "from the speech" by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, delivered at a meeting with directing cadres of Tepelene District on 1 November 1983, entitled: "The Party's Work Is a Comprehensive Scientific Work That Grows and Develops Alongside the Country's Development"]

[Text] At the beginning of the meeting with directing cadres of Tepelene District, Comrade Ramiz Alia stated that by taking into consideration also the reports of the comrades who spoke, it is clear that the district's party organization and the city and village workers have achieved good results through their efforts. The yield of breadgrains has increased at a satisfactory rate. In fact, if we compare it on a republic-wide scale we see that Tepelene District has a percentage growth above the republic's average. This is especially the case with wheat, but corn growth rates are not satisfactory. But good results were achieved this year with sunflower, in livestock production, and other things of which the comrades have spoken. Thus, I do not wish to spend more time on this issue, but I wish to emphasize that the results that your district has achieved are encouraging.

Comrade Ramiz Alia emphasized that the party's work, the political, ideological, and organizational work should serve to mobilize the masses with the aim of achieving greater economic results. The struggle for socialism, in the first place, is synthesized through the realization of great economic tasks. This reflects the people's level of mobilization, unity, and knowledge, and it reflects the party's mobilizing force. The comrades here also spoke about livestock. There is no doubt that good results have been achieved in your district in relation to the increase of heads and also in relation to the productivity of sheep, goats, and cows. But I believe, that despite these achievements, greater efforts should be made in Telepene District both in increasing the number of heads and their productivity. Your district is traditionally renowned for livestock husbandry; thus there is no reason why conditions cannot be created to keep more small livestock. You have pastures and you have a passion for the beautiful work of animal husbandry; thus this task can be better realized, and also the task of improving breeds both for small livestock and cattle, for which you have clear-cut programs and toward which you are working.

It is very joyful to listen to the comrades here who are all highly qualified and competent specialists and agronomists. Now we have many such people not only in your district, but throughout the whole country. All this great potential, this great force and energy of our people -- people whom the party has created -- should be spent to disseminate experience, not only from one individual to another, but throughout the whole economy and throughout the whole district. We must advance according to the times, and the present requires greater changes. We have the human and material possibilities to advance more rapidly. Those cooperatives, brigades, or districts which are achieving very high yields in breadgrains are not the most capable and do not have any special advantages. I think that Tepelene also has the same conditions and possibilities. Thus the party's work should be concentrated in this direction.

The party's work should support and incite progress. The party is the unification of the most advanced people, supporters and instigators of progress; thus it should struggle against everything that is backward and everything that hinders our progress. We must struggle against conservatism as a concept. We must never forget that progress is hindered by a past psychology and by being easily satisfied.

Progress is sometimes hindered by the arrogance of those people who think that they know everything, but in fact development, science, and culture advance at such a fast pace, and technology develops with such drive that knowledge acquired in the past is not longer sufficient. If we do not learn, if we do not attempt to acquaint ourselves with the latest scientific and technological knowledge, if we do not advance with the times, then we will fall behind. However subjective pride does not allow one to admit that one has fallen behind, and thus in order to show that one has not fallen behind, efforts are made to hinder progress from going beyond one's own limits.

When we say that the party should struggle for progress, we mean that it should support modern technology in the economy, it should support the socialist way of life and the new social relations.

The party should support active cadres, cadres who incite initiative and revolutionary ideas, who struggle against stagnation, and who are dynamic in their work. Our time is a revolutionary time which does not allow or tolerate stagnation or standing still. On the contrary it demands development and continual progress because we are struggling to continually improve the people's lives, to strengthen our socialist homeland, our economy, and our defense. Because the stronger Albania is economically, the stronger is its defense; the stronger Albania is economically, also the more its voice will be listened to. Thus the party should support those people, specialists, and workers who bring a new spirit to the understanding of technical progress, to progress in production, and to the realization and surpassing of plans. The party is not an organism which tolerates bureacracy. On the contrary the party should shake off bureauracracy and routine work through actions and daily effotts. The example should be given in the first place by the communists. Therefore, all we communists, led by the party, should live with development and we should be dialectical with the aim of creating better conditions for our homeland, a better life for our people, and greater prospects for our economy. These are not only wishes, but real possibilities because we have a great economic potential in our country, we have great mineral resources which should be extracted and put in the service of our economy's development. The republic has 45,000 highly qualified cadres, a whole army of vanguard workers, knowledgeable people, people educated by the party, and revolutionary people both from the ideological and technical-professional viewpoint. But above everything else we now have a working class tempered in battles, a working class which masters its skills and realizes great victories. One is amazed when one sees on television the Enver Hoxha hydropower plant of Koman. People look like flies against that magnificent dam. But who is creating it? Our working class is creating it. And who has drafted it? Our engineers have drafted it. And who is constructing it? Our people are constructing it. Ten years were needed to build Fierze, but the Koman hydropower plant, which is bigger than Fierze, is being built in 5 years. This is our people's progress; this is our party's force, the force of our working class.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia emphasized that we must struggle against one-sideness at work and we must accompany our words with a perfected organization of our work. Let us not forget that subjective weaknesses are reflected in one-sidedness. For example, in a certain agricultural cooperative low yields are taken in corn. There is no objective reason for this. Here the reasons are only subjective; there is one-sidedness and a lack of organization. In what sense? For example, one fertilizes wheat, but not corn, one does all the necessary cultivation to wheat, but forgets about corn, and so forth. Why are there cooperatives that have good results, for example, in agriculuture, in the crops and fields, but at the same time have weak results in livestock?

The main reason is that they do not pay enough attention to the food base, they do not take care to achieve just as high yields in fodder as they do, for example in wheat or corn. This is one-sidedness, and it is not objective, but subjective. It depends entirely on people's work and on the organization of work. The defects of the party's ideological, organizational, and political work are also reflected in this one-sidedness. Here the party should increase its care. The party organizations should be more militant in this direction and more extensive in their ideas and actions, and they should not narrow their sphere of activity and especially their ideas because this weakens the party's work and makes it bureaucratic. But the party's work, comrades, is not bureaucratic, but to the contrary, it is vital and its object is the people.

One-sidedness should be fought from every direction. The communist, cadre, and party organizations should be comprehensive and complete. They should be concerned with agriculture as well as livestock, with the economy as well as culture, because one complements the other. Was it possible to achieve the present agricultural results 10 years ago? It could not have been done even with the greatest efforts. Why? Certain factors were lacking. Let us look at people with agricultural education. You have reported here that 100 people in Bukaj have finished the secondary agricultural school and 50 others are continuing school. Thus there are 150 people with secondary education, 150 secondary technicians who have studied the technology of wheat, corn, animal husbandry, and so forth. Thus, besides the material base, it is this new force which is being trained by the party which makes the present successes and achievements possible. We could not demand these things 10 years ago, but today we do because we have the right conditions. Here we must also consider how culture and education are tied with the economy. The development of education and culture and the raising of people's educational and cultural standard creates conditions for further developing and increasing production.

Further on Comrade Ramiz emphasized: Let us struggle against formal and superficial work in the party's work, and not only in the party's work. The party and Comrade Enver have continually criticized formalism. Let us hold lectures, but only when they are necessary, when we indeed have something to explain or say; otherwise it is better not to tire people with lectures. Let us not repeat already known facts in a scholarly way as slogans. But let us concretely help people to overcome the difficulties they face at work; let us help them to understand the situations that develop and let us explain these patiently so that people can draw conclusions, lessons, and tasks. Only careful work by the party, work which penetrates people's spirit, is effective, helps to educate people and to convince them to struggle and implement the party's directives in the necessary way. Formal and superficial work is not effective. The party's education, the Marxist-Leninist and political education should be adaptable to the environment, and to people's cultural standard and psychology. It should be drafted in relation to the aims that we should achieve and the problems we put before ourselves.

The party's work should also be carried out at a high scientific level. The party needs to carry out analyses and studies. It should carry out studies on the social situation, on the psychology of people in the villages and in the city; on the psychology of the agricultural workers, the shepherds, and so forth. Studies should be carried out on the economic development of different regions, and so forth. Thus, only analyses and studies in various fields will make it possible to indeed know what a particular social group thinks, what a category of people think, what a particular strata of the population thinks, what is their psychology and cultural standard. If we know these things, then we will know how to better carry out the party's educational work.

Without studies only superficial work will be carried out, we will speak to all people in the same way, we will explain the party's directives in the same way without taking into consideration that the highlander differs from the lowlander, and the worker differs from the villager, their psychological, cultural, and educational standards differ, and so forth. Thus, to further strengthen the party's work we must necessarily raise its scientific level. This undoubtedly requires that the district party bureaus carry out more comprehensive analyses from time to time on various issues. For example, what is the communists' attitude toward their tasks? Are they all in the vanguard, at the front of their tasks? Important tasks will ensure from this analysis for the basic organizations and the party's work. What is the attitude of the cadres and specialists toward advanced technology and new scientific knowledge? Who supports progress? Who is for the new technology in corn or wheat, who is not, who effectively supports it, and who only formally supports it? What is the party's standard of ideopolitical work, and how does it answer the party's current tasks? It is not enough for the educational sector to draft its own programs of what is to be done in the party's educational forms and to draft the list of lectures that will be held, but it is important that this sector indeed knows the needs of the communists, the miners, the villagers of Dukaj or Progonat, and that it drafts its own work so that it answers the requirements and standards of Progonat or of the miners, and so on.

The party committees should carry out analyses not only about the plan, but also about people; analyses should be made about the party's work with people and their education and about the party's ideopolitical and orgarizational work. And in this way we will also draw important conclusions and tasks for liquidating the weaknesses and defects in our work and for improving the party's work. Thus we will properly determine the necessary measures with the aim of strengthening the party's work, and we will set concrete tasks for the organization of seminars which might be carried out, for lectures which might be needed, for meetings which should be held, for changes of people where they are necessary, and so forth.

Thus the party's work is a scientific and comprehensive work which grows and develops, which changes with the country's development, with the development of cadres, with the raising of the communists' standard, with the raising of the standard of the youth and the people. Thus it is always in progress, it is always in development. Precisely because the party's work is such, Comrade Enver has always emphasized that the party's work is beautiful because it is work with the people, and it conforms with the changes in people and cultivates them politically and ideologically so that they are always able to devotedly serve the homeland, socialism, and the party. In relation to this I think that the party organization in your district should make efforts to continually raise the level of the party's work. This concerns also the basic party organizations, the communists, and the district's party committees.

Improving work in all directions and raising it to a higher scientific level is also demanded by the situation. Comrade Enver and the party's Central Committee have emphasized that we communists, and not only the communists, should live with the situations. To live with the situations does not only mean to know how events develop in the world or to be acquainted with political curiosities. To live with the situations means to follow this development, and especially to draw tasks for oneself from this, to draw tasks for strengthening Albania, for strengthening socialism in Albania, for strengthening the party, state, and economy.

In conclusion Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke also about some problems of the international situation.

U.S. SENATE APPROVES 1984 DEFENSE BUDGET

AU100942 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 10 (ATA) -- The American Senate adopted a military budget of 253 billion dollars for 1984. This figure does not however include all the military expenditures that the American Administration will make during the 1983-1984 fiscal year. The funds of billions of dollars allocated to be spent on the long-term armament programs as well as the other military expenditures, which are envisaged to be made allegedly on non-military projects, have to be added to the above budget.

The Senate meeting decided that the expenditures on the production of chemical weapons be added with 124 million dollars next year. These funds will be used on the production of the aviation banks and artillery shells, filled up with a new kind of poisonous chemical substance.

The new military budget will be used for the production of the "MX" intercontinental missiles, bomber planes, warships, new chemical weapons, etc.

ASSEMBLY FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION MEETS

AU122005 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] The permanent commission for foreign affairs of the People's Assembly met today under the chairmanship of Comrade Foto Cami. The meeting was also attended by Comrade Rita Marko, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. The commission listened to a report by Comrade Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs, on the proceedings of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly and the activity of the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at that session.

The delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania outlined the correct, principled, and totally independent foreign policy of the Albanian Government, based on the line of the AWP and on Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings. The Albanian delegation at the United Nations unmasked the aggressive and hegemonistic policies of the American imperialists and of the Soviet social imperialists, and supported the just struggles of the peoples for freedom and national independence, and defended the cause of genuine peace and international security.

The commission was informed about the meetings and discussions that the foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania had with the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Italy, Turkey, Algeria, Austria, Iran, Argentina, Upper Volta, Malta, and other countries. At these meetings, a mutual desire was expressed for the further development of bilateral relations.

The deputies discussed various problems arising from the report presented at the meeting by the foreign minister, and approved the activity carried out by the delegation in implementing the foreign policy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

SRV DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS 10 NOV

AU101942 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The delegation of the SRV Foreign Ministry, headed by Ha Van Lau, deputy minister of foreign affairs, today left Albania. The delegation paid a friendly visit to our country. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister foreign affairs. Also present was Hoang Quoc Tinh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

PROTEST ISSUED ON U.S. 'INTERCEPTION' OF PLANE

AU141119 Sofia BTA in English 1032 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 14 (BTA) -- On November 10, at 10.14 H and 11.02 H Greenwich Mean Time, at a height of 6,100 M and 60-80 Km off Beirut, a Tu-134A airliner of the "Balkan" Bulgarian Civil Aviation performing a regular international flight LZ-151/2 on the route Sofia-Beirut-Sofia was intercepted by Airforce planes of the USA.

The jet-fighters carrying identification signs of the U.S. Airforce aviation, were flying in perilous proximity to the Bulgarian plane (at about 100 meters) in the course of several minutes. The "Balkan" civil airliner was performing its flight with percision and in full accordance with the international regulations and with the permissions obtained from the respective countries and constant keeping in touch at international flight control frequencies with the respective authorities in Beirut.

The gross violation of the international norms by the US Airforce planes endangered twice the lives of [word indistinct] of Bulgarian and foreign nationals flying of the "Balkan" airliner. There is no denying the fact of an absolutely unjustified provocation and unnecessary show of force vis-a-vis a civil plane, which is in full contradiction to the regulations of civil aviation and the principles of international law.

In connection with this the director general of the "Balkan" Bulgarian Civil Aviation Mr Dimitur Dimitrov has sent a protest to the President of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) requesting active intervention in view of not allowing any incidents of similar nature in future.

At the same time the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria issued a protest with the US Embassy in Sofia.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER VISITS 11-13 NOVEMBER

Arrives 11 Nov

AU111500 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Veliko Turnovo, November 11 (BTA) -- Today Mr Andreas Papndreou, prime-minister of Greece, arrived here on a non-official and friendly visit. He was welcomed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council and by other top officials in Bulgaria's ancient capital -- the town of Veliko Turnovo. Mr Andreas Papandreou's visit is scheduled to be held in Veliko Turnovo and Gabrovo.

Zhivkov, Papandreou Open Talks

AU112100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou began talks at the Arbanasi residence this afternoon. The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of bilateral relations in all spheres, which is in the interest of the two peoples, of peace, and of good-neighborliness. Later the officials accompanying the two leaders also joined the talks.

In a spirit of friendship it was emphasized that Bulgarian-Greek relations are built on a lasting and stable basis. A common assessment was made that this development must also continue in the future so that the realistic contribution of the two countries to strengthening peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world can be increased.

Tonight, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, will give an official dinner at the Veliko Turnovo VIP Hotel in honor of Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece.

BTA on Arrival, Talks

AU1Z1710 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Veliko Turnovo, November 12 (BTA) -- That I am now in a friendly neighbouring country and that I shall have again the possibility of having talks with my friend President Zhivkov, said Mr Andreas Papandreou at his arrival here yesterday.

Bulgaro-Greek talks began here yesterday in a constructive spirit by a meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of State Council of Bulgaria and Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime-minister of Greece.

There was expressed satisfaction with the ascending development of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, techno-scientific, cultural and other spheres, as well as with the active contacts between the two countries' public and youth organizations which has been established. It was stressed that the relations of good neighbourliness, understanding and cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece, which have been laid on a firm basis, are a historical gain of the Bulgarian and Greek people and have a favourable and positive impact on the political climate in the Balkans. These relations are an example of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of two states belonging to different social systems.

There was expressed a common striving after this development of Bulgaro-Greek relations to continue in the future, too. In this sense there was underlined the importance of the current meeting which undoubtedly stimulates the further development and deepening of Bulgaro-Greek relations and will be a fresh contribution to consolidating peace, trust and security in the Balkans, Europe and the world. Reaffirmed was the conviction that in this way Bulgaria and Greece create the necessary prerequisites for materializing the idea of converting the Balkan Peninsula into a zone, free of nuclear weapons.

Later on the officials, accompanying Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou, joined the talks. At the talks which are due to continue in the next few days topical international matters -- the situation in Europe, the Middle East and other tender spots in the world -- are expected to be discussed.

Athens Report on Talks

NC1122S2 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Report by Yeoryios Tsalakos on talks between Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov in Veliko Turnovo on 11 November -- recorded]

[Excerpt] The Papandreou-Zhivkov talks started at 1800 today at the official guest house of Veliko Turnovo, with the Balkan denuclearized zone as the main issue.

The talks attract international interest because they are being held at a time when attention from all European nations is centered on the great question of the nuclear threat. It is characteristic of this interest that more than 30 newsmen from Western and Eastern newspapers and radio and television networks are here at Veliko Turnovo.

This international interest is explained by the fact that the two leaders' meeting is taking place only 1 -1/2 months prior to the expiration of the time limit set for deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, and just before Papandreou's meetings with French President Mitterrand and German Chancellor Kohl. The EEC summit conference in December in Athens will most certainly also discuss the Euromissile issue, within the framework of talks on political cooperation.

During the Papandreou-Zhivkov meeting, which continued after 2000 today, the prime minister's proposal for a Balkan nuclear-free zone was discussed. The existing conditions and prospects for speeding up this process were also examined.

Broader issues of international policy related to the continuing Geneva talks were also discussed. It was underlined that some sort of agreement must be reached prior to a more general agreement on detente and on slowing the arms race.

Toasts Exchanged at Dinner

AU121917 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Veliko Turnovo, Nov 12 (BTA) -- The Balkans should be a zone free from nuclear weapon -- this stand of theirs was reconfirmed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou in the toast speeches they presented at the formal dinner.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that on this cardinal question of great importance for the region there was absolute identity of views between the Bulgarian and the Greek Government, between himself and Mr Andreas Papandreou. He stressed that we back up Mr Papandreou's proposal to convene a meeting of experts of the Balkan countries in January to start the preparations for the realization of this idea which will be of extremely great importance not only for the Balkans but also for Europe and the world.

The Bulgarian top leader pointed out that the situation on the Balkan Peninsula which has always been complicated and tense, is comparatively calm now. This is attributable to the efforts of the Balkan governments and peoples. But like all over Europe in the Balkans, too, there is a grounded alarm over the arms race and the threat of a thermonuclear war, he said.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that Bulgaro-Greek cooperation was a historical success of the two peoples to live in peace, friendship and understanding. All this is a brilliant proof of how two small countries and two peoples belonging to different social systems can live in peace and understanding. These relations are not pointed to any Balkan country, but just the contrary, they are a factor which has an effect on the amelioration of the overall climate on the Balkan Peninsula, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized.

In his toast speech Mr Andreas Papandreou addressed Mr Todor Zhivkov with the words: "Your initiative of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is known." "Recently we have proceeded towards the materialization of this idea, led by the conviction that in these hard international conditions this will be a ray of sunshine."

Mr Papandreou thanked for the backing rendered by Bulgaria in realizing the idea of setting up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. He expressed hope that in January 1984 the experts of the Balkan countries will be able to gather in Athens to lay the foundations of a summit meeting, one to put an end to the nuclear weapons in the Balkans.

He said that Mr Todor Zhivkov was distinguished not only as a great friend of Greece, but also as a leader who laid the foundations of the two countries' friendly relations, who also laid the foundations of a climate of peace, friendship, cooperation and goodneighbourliness.

Mr Andreas Papandreou recalled again Greece's initiative to extend the term of the Geneva talks before the crucial hour of installing the rockets in Western Europe comes, expressing his alarm that the deployment of the missiles in December might trigger a perilous escalation in the armament.

Mr Andreas Papandreou emphasized the Greek Government's backing to the peace movements wherever they are. He pointed out that Bulgaro-Greek relations were a bright example in Europe irrespective of Bulgaria and Greece belonging to different alliances. In conclusion Mr Andreas Papandreou stressed: We hold out our hands to each other in order to build peaceful and prosperous Balkans, to turn them into a peninsula of peace, cooperation and friendship, which could -- and I'm sincerely hoping that it is so -- influence the climate of Europe.

Gabrovo Visit

AU122015 Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Gabrovo, Nov 12 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov laid the foundations of really close friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Greek peoples, emphasized Mr Andreas Papandreou who this morning was the guest of Bulgaria's oldest industrial town of Gabrovo.

No matter that Gabrovians also welcomed the first snow today, this did not stop them from going out in the streets to give their very hearty and warm welcome to Mr Andreas Papandreou and his host Mr Todor Zhivkov.

At the solemn ceremony Greece's prime minister stressed again the friendship and close ties between the Bulgarian and Greek peoples and expressed his conviction that this cooperation and friendship would continue to be in the basis of peace in the Balkans and in Europe in future.

"Peace in the Balkans" -- this was really the most frequent slogan in the town's decoration, the most often heard cry of the thousands of welcomers.

Some time later Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou were shown the instrumental equipment works (the Balkan Peninsula's biggest), in which the guest was made familiar with the automation stages of the Bulgarian mechanical engineering.

What has been achieved by Bulgaria is something impressive, recollecting that before the revolution (1944) Bulgaria used to be at the lowest development level in Europe, said Mr Papandreou. He stressed that such successes could be achieved by a people with a leadership sensitive to the needs of the people and the country and when the people are able to participate in this development themselves.

The Greek prime minister also underlined another fact which greatly impressed him, namely that in Bulgaria the increase of labour efficiency was combined with full employment of the work-force. This is sensational fact in these days when the terrible unemployment is a scourge in the whole Western world, he said.

"We shall return to our country with a lot of lessons," Mr Andreas Papandreou said in conclusion.

Press Conference Held

AU131957 Sofia BTA in Enlgish 1855 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Veliko Turnovo, Nov 13 (BTA) -- Averting the danger of a thermo-nuclear war is the main problem today -- said unanimously Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou here today after ending their three-day talks. At a press conference which lasted more than an hour they explained the stands of their countries on the questions of peace and detente, of the nuclear free zone in the Balkans, on bilateral cooperation.

Andreas Papandreou on the Pershing and Cruise Missiles

The Greek prime minister emphasized that the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles would alter the strategical picture on the continent. He stressed that this was prompting a reply by the Soviet Union which, on its part, presuppoed a new counter-reply -- "which means that we are entering a process of quick escalation and this leads to a danger of destruction".

Mr Andreas Papandreou pointed out that the Greek Government had taken all possible steps at various international conferences so that the Geneva talks could come to a successful end. He expressed his conviction that Greece' proposal to postpone the deployment of the U.S. missiles in order to favour the Geneva talks could play a substantial role, especially when resting on the broad masses of the European peoples, of the large-scale peace movement in Europe. Mr Andreas Papandreou stressed: "It is my personal impression that the Soviet reply to the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Western Europe will be a severe one. The main argument of the USA that the deployment of these missiles will force the Soviet Union to make concessions, is a very wrong estimation of the situation".

Papandreou on the Nuclear-free Zone in the Balkans

The prospect of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans which we believe will come true in the near future will be of great importance for the overall European climate, said Mr Andreas Papandreou. The initiative to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans was Mr Zhivkov's, the Greek Prime minister stressed. Bulgaria was the first to accept our proposal for an Athens meeting of experts of the Balkan countries on the problems of the nuclear-free zone. He also dwelt on the preparations for this meeting which, he believes, will be held in January 1984.

To the question of what kind of measures will be taken by Greece to get rid of the nuclear weapons, Mr Andreas Papandreou replied: "We made it absolutely clear that the question of the presence of nuclear weapon in Greece is not one we shall discuss and negotiate with the Americans. No official agreement exists between the Greek state and the United States of America on the presence of nuclear weapon on Greek territory.

We made a commitment to the Greek people to put an end to the presence of nuclear weapon. We should do this. But at this moment we are trying to do it within the frame-work of a Balkan cooperation, because this will be a great step for the future of the Balkans, and will be of greater European importance than if we make it in Greece only".

Todor Zhivkov on the Nuclear-Free Zone in the Balkans

In a reply to a question asked by a Greek journalist whether Bulgaria will respectively react provided missiles are deployed in Western Europe, Mr Todor Zhivkov answered:

"For years now we have been discussing and dealing with how to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone with joint efforts. At this meeting with Mr Papandreou this was again one of the problems we were discussing. We shall continue in Bulgaria to fight to turn our peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, to defend the peoples from the possible outbreak of a thermo-nuclear war. We are guided by the idea that converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone will make a contribution, in Europe and the world, to the averting of a thermo-nuclear war.

You can see it for yourself: A country, a people, a party, a state, when trying with such concern and efforts to make her contribution to averting the thermo-nuclear war, to turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, is not discussing the question of nuclear missiles installment. Of course, this would create a qualitative different situation which we have to consider and realize.

Todor Zhivkov on Preserving Peace and Detente

Defining the international situation as extremely complicated, tense and explosion-prone, Mr Todor Zhivkov underlined the need to mobilize all possible forces: Of governments, of statesmen, of youth and religious workers and in the first place of the very peoples, in order to avert the most horrible thing that can happen on our planet -- the thermo-nuclear war.

He emphasized that converting the Balkans into a zone without nuclear weapons would be of paramount importance for the whole peninsula, as well as for Europe and for the development of the world in general.

"Even this very idea and its discussing in the region of the Balkans shows how great, how objectively growing the role of the small countries in the present-day international situation is. We do not underestimate the importance of the big countries for resolving today's problems of the world and in particular averting the danger of a thermo-nuclear war. But for the defence of peace there are no big and small countries.

The most important in this particular moment, now, is the averting of the arms race pursued by certain circles in the USA and some Western countries", Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized.

More than once Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou referred to the good cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece and emphasized its positive role for the peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world. "We would recommend it to other countries, too, as an example of cooperation and friendship between two countries of different social systems," Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized.

Mr Andreas Papandreou stressed: "In this difficult stage of the development of the international situation Bulgaro-Greek cooperation is playing and can play a positive role".

Talks End 13 Nov

AU132003 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Veliko Turnovo, Nov 13 (BTA) -- The talks of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria and Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, continued at the "Arbanassi" residence today.

The two leaders attached special importance to the state of and prospects to trade and economic relations between the two countries and underlined the need for seeking new spheres and new possibilities to activate and enrich the economic exchange. It was found with satisfaction that these relations were developing on a mutually advantageous basis and in accordance with the long-term programme for further development of the economic cooperation between Bulgarian and the Republic of Greece, signed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou in 1982.

Stress was laid on the need to proceed further with the setting up of joint ventures, which turned out an efficient form of economic cooperation between the two countries. Readiness was expressed for combined efforts aimed at cooperation on third markets. It was pointed out that prospects were coming up to use Bulgarian technologies, in particular ones in the field of micro-electronics and mechanical engineering. An agreement was reached at the talks to continue making efforts for extending and deepening Bulgaro-Greek economic cooperation on a lasting, stable and long-term basis. Stress was laid on the common striving to raise Bulgaria and Greece's economic cooperation to the level of the very good relations of friendship and goodneighbourliness existing between the Bulgarian and Greek peoples.

The greatest attention and concern were given to questions of international situation, of the complicated and alarming situation in some parts of the world: Western Europe, where the complication comes from NATO's wanting the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles there, the Middle East, and Central America. Discussion went on the necessary efforts by the two states to realize the idea of turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weapons.

On behalf of Greece' President Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis Mr Andreas Papandreou extended an invitation to Mr Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's president of State Council, to pay an official visit to Greece. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

The following attended the talks on the Bulgarian side: Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Mr Boyan Traykov, BTA director general, Mr Simeon Prvchanov, advisor of the president of the State Council, Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Georgi Pirinski, deputy minister of foreign trade.

On the Greek side: Mr Dhimitrios Maroudhas, deputy minister with the presidency of the government, Mr Karolos Papulyas [spelling as received], deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ioannis Bourloyannis-Tsangarides, Greece's ambassador to Sofia, Mr Christos Maheritzas [spelling as received], head of the diplomatic cabinet of the prime minister and Mr Yannis Papanikolaou [spelling as received], head of the economic cabinet of the prime minister.

The Bulgaro-Greek dialogue proceeded in a very constructive spirit, in an atomsphere of confidence and understanding, in accordance with the freindly feelings between the peoples of the two countries.

The distinguished guest left this country today. At the airport of Gorna Oryakhovitsa, decorated with the national flags of the two neighbouring countries, Mr Andreas Papandreou was seen off cordially by Mr Todor Zhivkov.

HUNGARY'S KADAR PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT 10 NOV

Kadar Arrival

LD101440 Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Prague, November 10 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Thursday arrived in Prague for an official friendship visit on the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechsolovak Communist Party Central Committee.

At Prague's main station Janos Kadar, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Geza Kotai, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department, were welcomed by Gustav Husak. Present at the ceremony were Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CCP CC and secretary of the CC, and leading representatives of the Czechoslovak political and social life.

In recent years Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak have held regular annual meetings. Gustav Husak visited Hungary last September. The present top-level meeting is regarded as important. A month ago Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar headed a delegation to Prague.

On arrival Janos Kadar and his party drove to the Prague Castle where the talks between the two party leaders opened. Matyas Szuros is holding talks with Vasil Bilak.

'Cordial, Friendly' Talks

LD101641 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee met at the Prague Castle for a talk today. The highest representatives of the two countries exchanged information about the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress. They expressed satisfaction that friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and states, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, were developing to the mutual benefit of their peoples and also contributed to the cohesiveness of the whole socialist community. They also exchanged views on the possibility of further developing relations. Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar also assessed topical issues of the world situation and of the international communist and workers' movement. They noted with concern that tension in the world was increasing. They condemned the attempts by the extremist imperialist circles, in particular the United States, to disturb the existing balance of forces and to gain military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community. They emphasized that the only way towards lasting peace was to consistently respect the principles of equality and mutual security, to solve all problems by negotiation, as called for in the concrete proposals and initiatives of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member states. In this connection the two representatives expressed their support for the new Soviet positions and proposals put forward by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The talk between Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar was marked by mutual understanding and took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

A meeting of Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, with Matyas Szueroes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was also held at the Prague Castle today.

Husak Receives Award

ID102103 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSZMP Central Committee, today at Prague Castle presented Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, with the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian Peoples Republic decorated with diamonds, which was conferred on him to mark his 70th birthday.

On presenting this high state award of the Hungarian Peoples Republic Comrade Janos Kadar said:

The relations between our countries and nations are characterized by friendship and fruitful cooperation in all spheres of life. In the emergence and development of our good neighborly relations, a crucial role is played by the fact that a traditonally good and internationalist relationship has been created since the beginning between the Hungarian and Czechoslovak communist movements, between our parties. The friendship of the Hungarian, Czech and Slovak nations, who have embarked on the path of socialism, is of great and invaluable common benefit.

Dear Comrade Gustav Husak, the Hungarian people know well that you personally have done much, and are doing much even today, to further develop cooperation between our neighboring countries, which are building socialism, to deeepen understanding and friendship between our nations. We also know well that your life and your whole activity is closely linked with the anti-fascist struggle of the nations of Czechoslovakia in their fight for the overthrow of the capitalist order and for the implementation of workers power, and also with the important results which the Czech and Slovak people has achieved in building socialism under the leadership of the CPCZ, Comrade Janos Kadar stressed. Along with the international communist movement and with the other progressive forces in the world, we highly value your multifaceted and devoted activity to strengthen the unity of our movement, for social progress and peace.

The Presidential Council has awarded Comrade Gustav Husak, to mark his 70th birthday, the order of the Banner of the Hungarian Peoples Republic decorated with diamonds, in recognition of the exceptional merit of his internationalist activity in the community of the socialist countries and in the international communist and workers' movement, and also in deepening the comprehsnsive cooperation between our homeland and the CSSR.

Dear Comrade Husak, I consider it as a great honor that I am now able to present you with this award, you whom I have known and respected for many years, and with whom I am linked, not only by our work for common goals but also by personal friendship. I am taking this opportunity, concluded Janos Kadar, to congratulate you most cordially on this award on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, and on my own behalf. I wish you all the best, especially great strength, good health and ever greater success in your work for the flourishing of socialist Czechoslovakia, in your work which is carried out in our common cause -- socialism and peace.

Comrade Gustav Husak, replying, said:

I sincerely thank the Central Committee of the MSZMP, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, and you personally, for the great honor bestowed upon me by the award of Order of the Banner of the Hungarian Peoples Republic with diamonds.

I accept this great distinction as well as your kind words about my activity primarily as an expression of the recognition of the policy and struggle of the Communist Party and working people of Czechoslovakia for their socialist ideals. Among these ideals are the strengthening of fraternal relations have their foundation in the progressive traditions of our nations, in proletarian solidarity, linked with the many years of joint class struggles against bourgeois domination and fascism, for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of people's power. Their unprecedented blossoming has been brought about primarily due to the building of socialism. We can rightly state today that between our countries there exist relations not only of good neighborliness, but also of mutual respect and trust, close cooperation and true alliance.

We consider Czechoslovak-Hungarian friendship as a great historic achievement which strengthens us and assists us in our progress towards the future. We are happy that all this is today deeply anchored in the consciousness of our nations. With justified pride we realize what a beneficial influence socialist internationalism has on the promising development and the relations between our nations. Our common ideals, interests and goals give us the assurance that our relations will continue to develop successfully, stated Comrade Gustav Husak.

Our nations live in the middle of Europe, which, throughout its history, has suffered many times through destructive wars, they have in many respects in the past shared the same fate, and learned common lessons from it. An expression of this is our socialist existence today our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, upon which both our countries are based. Particularly in the current struggle to foil the aggressive aims of imperialism and to preservepeace, the firm unity and joint approach of the socialist community's countries are of irreplaceable importance. I want to assure you, dear Comrade Kadar that I will continue to exert my efforts for the further comprehensive development of friendship, alliance and cooperation between our parties and countries, and between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Please convey my warm comradely greetings to the Central Committee of the MSZMP, and to the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, together with my wishes for their ever greater success in implementing the conclusions of the 12th congress of your party, in their work for the blossoming of your homeland and for the prosperity of the Hungarian people, Comraded Qustav Husak stated in his reply.

Present at the festive ceremony were: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Kenart; candidate Presidium members of the party Central Committee Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik, and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee.

Kadar Leaves for Home

LD111600 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Szabolcs Udvarhelyi report from Prague]

[Text] The special train on which Janos Kadar and his entourage are returning home to Budapest, left Prague's main railway station at 2000 this evening. At the conclusion of the official, friendly visit, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic, and Vasil Bilak, member of the Party Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, saw the Hungarian guests off.

Shortly before the departure, Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak held a closing discussion in Prague Castle. The first secretary and the general secretary of the two fraternal parties' central committees began talks in the morning, shortly after Janos Kadar's arrival. They evaluated the development of the two countries' relations and established that there are possibilities for further developing cooperation. Analyzing international issues, they condemned imperialist endeavors aimed at upsetting the balance of power and at gaining military superiority. They pointed out that there is a possibility for overcoming the dangerous phenomena of international relations through negotiations with consistent consideration of equality and mutual security. In the early afternoon in Prague Castle, Janos Kadar presented to Gustav Husak the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic, decorated with diamonds. The presidential council conferred this high decoration on Gustav Husak to mark his 70th birthday and in recognition of his work in the international communist and workers' movement, as well as in the strengthening of Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations.

Janos Kadar also paid a visit to the Hungarian Embassy in Prague, where he met representatives of the colony. At the same time that talks were held between Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak, discussions were conducted by Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, and Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ and Central Committee secretary.

Communique Issued

LD120024 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 11 Nov 83

["Kadar - Husak -- Communique" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Prague, November 10 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, paid a friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on November 10 on the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak briefed each other on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th HSWP and the 16th CPC congresses. They discussed the development and furtherance of the comprehensive cooperation of the two parties and the neighbouring socialist countries. They surveyed international issues and current questions of the international communist and working class movement.

It was stated with satisfaction that the friendship and comprehensive cooperation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, serves both nations' interest and contributes to strengthen the socialist community as well.

It was stated that the bilateral exchange of goods gradually increases and cooperation develops especially in those branches which promotes a faster scientific-technical development and productivity. The parties confirmed the importance of agreements concluded during the recent meeting of Gyorgy Lazar and Lubomir Strougal.

Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak expressed the common interest of their countries in the promotion of bilateral cooperation in the scientific, cultural and other fields. They stressed that the resolute implementation of the Leninist policy towards nationalities efficiently contributes to further strengthen the fruitful relations of the two neighbouring socialist countries.

Discussing current international issues the parties stated with concern that tension had further increased. They condemned the attempts of imperialism, especially the extreme circles of the United States, to upset power balance and to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

They hold particularly dangerous the attempts aimed at the deployment of medium-range U.S. missiles in several Western European countries. The Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic take a stand for agreement at the Greneva Soviet-U.S. talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons. In this respect Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak expressed unity in the support of Soviet stands and proposals made by Yuriy Andropov. The representatives of the two parties stressed that if U.S. missiles are deployed, the Warsaw Treaty member countries will make steps to safeguard military power balance in Europe.

The parties are convinced that even in the present difficult situation there is an opportunity for the overcoming of the dangerous phenomenon of international relations. There is no reasonable alternative of the peaceful co-existence of countries of differing social systems. The resolute consideration of equality and the foundation of power balance at a lower level of armament constitutes the only way for the establishment of lasting international peace and security. Every controversial international issue can and must be solved through negotiations. These efforts are expressed by the concrete proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty member countries. Both parties' international activity gives an emphasis to the proposals and initiatives of the socialist community in the (?interest of) the safeguarding of peace and the (?prevention) of a nuclear confrontation. It was stated with regret that NATO countries have failed to take a stand on the merit of the agreement on the reciprocal [word indistinct] of power and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak appreciated the results achieved at the Madrid meeting and the conference to be held on confidence building measures and disarmament in Europe. The Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are ready to actively contribute to the success of that conference.

It was re-confirmed that the two parties and countries express solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their struggle for freedom, independence and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial persecution and racial discrimination. They firmly condemn the armed aggression of the United States on Greada, which is a brutal violation of international law, of the U.N. Charter and the sovereignty of an independent country.

They expressed concern about the developements in the Middle East situation and condemned direct imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon, The parties took a stand on the comprehensive and just political settlement of the situation with the participation of all parties concerned.

In the course of talks the representatives of the two parties emphasized the importance of the internationalist cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechosloval Socialist Republic with the Soviet Union and the unity and coordinated action of the countries of the socialist community.

The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding and contributed to the further strengthening of the fraternal relations of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

REAGAN'S TOKYO SPEECH, U.S. ARMS STANCE HIT

DW111402 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan delivered a speech last night before the Japanese parliament. What the deputies in Tokyo were told didn't sound bad. However, as usual with Reagan's speeches, his words do not comply with his deeds. Listen to some remarks by Arno Friedmann:

I want to begin with a quotation, with words that would have been becoming to Reagan had he said them: We must create a climate of opinion that enables our country to express profound grief about the dropping of the atomic bombs in 1945. Without this repentance it is impossible to find a way to reject any future use of nuclear weapons.

I just quoted from the pastoral letter of the U.S. Catholic bishops. Reagan has not shown any readiness to join in their courageous confession and judgment. Instead he presented a smooth flow of words about his peacelovingness and his readiness for negotiations. Here is just a sample: He himself as well as all mankind are dreaming to see the day when nuclear weapons will be banished from the face of earth. The United States is contributing its share so as to achieve armament reduction.

In what way? Isn't it the United States under Reagan's leaderwhip which up to now has failed in Geneva to show any genuine readiness for negotiations? Hasn't it used Geneva as an alibi so as to save time for the stationing of Pershing II and cruise Missiles in West Europe, late in November? Wasn't it the United States which ever since the existence of atom bombs has also used these weapons as a means of political blackmail?

This at any rate is what former NATO General von (Meyenfeld) has realized, who said, in keeping with the truth: Time and again the United States has sought to achieve military preponderance so as to bring its influence to bear on international relations from a position of strength. This is the whole truth, and it is because the United States up to now failed to renounce of its striving for military superiority that the Geneva negotiations have not achieved any results yet.

In Tokyo Reagan has had the cheek to maintain that the other side showed a lack of willingness in Geneva. However, already tomorrow or the day after tomorrow the world could heave a sigh of relief if only the United States were ready to take up the numerous Soviet proposals and to strive for an agreement that is based on them.

At about the same hour when Reagan was speaking in Tokyo Cardinal Joseph Bernardine, the archbishop of Chicago and one of the co-authors of the pastoral letter, stated that the Washington government's theory on nuclear deterrence cannot form the basis for durable peace. Reagan, however, did not dissociate himself from this theory in Tokyo. What matters to him, he alleged, is to prevent a nuclear war. However, in the country of the U.S. atomic bombs' victims he should have spoken in a similar way as the American bishops have done, when they openly confessed: We must not forget about the fact that the United States has been the first country that produced and utilized nuclear weapons.

PHYSICIANS PROTEST U.S. 'FIRST STRIKE WEAPONS'

AU101732 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 9 November on page 1 carries a 550-word ADN report on the declaration of the members of the committee "GDR Physicians for Preventing a Nuclear War" in which they express their support for the appeal of the International Association of Physicians for Ending the Nuclear Arms Race that was adopted at the association's third congress in the Netherlands. "The committee of the Physicians of the GDR for Preventing a Nuclear War demonstrated its agreement with the aims of the international physicians movement. At the same time it expresses its resolute protest against the deployment of new U.S. first strike weapons directed against the socialist states that is planned for this year in the FRG and other NATO states and will further endanger world peace." The report concludes by giving the signatures of the physicians who signed the declaration.

WRITER REGRETS BAN ON PEACE DEMONSTRATION

LD101514 Hamburg DPA in German 1328 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 10 Nov (DPA) -- The executive member of the GDR Writers' Union, Stephan Hermlin, has expressed regret that the GDR state authorities prevented a planned demonstration last Friday by independent peace groups as well as the handing over of a petition to the East Berlin embassies of the United States and the USSR. In a Deutschlandfunk interview on Thursday the writer spoke of "setbacks and obstacles" and called on those concerned not to give up their aims of protesting against the deployment of missiles in the East and West. Nevertheless, he warned against "this type of demonstration," because in his view the state is unable to permit demonstrations to take place in front of the embassies of the superpowers in "this divided city."

SED'S HERRMANN, FRG'S RAU DISCUSS MISSILES

LD111352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1159 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Johannes Rau, minister-president of the FRG's North Rhine-Westphalia and deputy chairman of the SPD, for a talk at Rau's request. During the meeting, which was held in a frank and businesslike atmosphere, the usefulness was stressed of the East-West dialogue in the present aggravated international situation, in which safeguarding peace by averting the danger of a nuclear inferno has become the decisive vital question for all mankind.

Joachim Herrmann noted that the planned deployment of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in the FRG creates a grave threat that war could once again start from German territory, that is, from FRG territory. This is the GDR standpoint expressed in unmistakeable terms by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in his letter to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The alteration of the military-strategic balance which the United States and NATO are aiming for with missile deployment will not be permitted. The appropriate political and military countermeasures by the Warsaw Treaty will follow, in order to maintain the nuclear balance in the interests of preserving peace.

It is still not too late to prevent a new round of the nuclear arms race, Joachim Herrmann stressed. In the Geneva negotiations the Soviet Union's proposals and Yuriy Andropov's recent initiatives point to the road to an acceptable solution on the basis of equality and equal security. It is better to continue negotiations than to deploy, and in this there is complete agreement with a number of responsible politicians in the Western states, including SPD politicians.

If it does not prove possible to halt the nuclear arms race this cannot remain without consequences for relations between the two German states. Conversely, in a Europe of peaceful coexistence, detente and equal security, which is possible which will serve the well-being of the peoples. In that relations with the FRG, cannot yet be described as quite normal, the GDR does not want to put any strain on what has been achieved and what is being striven for nor to call it into question, but rather to expand these relations on the basis of the Basic Treaty. This does not only depend on the goodwill of the GDR, however. What is decisive for the development of bilateral relations is an atmosphere of peace, without the threat from U.S. and NATO nuclear first-strike weapons on our doorstep.

Minister-President Johannes Rau spoke about the great movement in the SPD to safeguard peace and against nuclear arms buildup. He stressed the responsibility of the two German states and their politicians to do their utmost so that war can never again start from German soil.

The talk, during which differing opinions were also expressed, was also attended by: Herbert Haeber, member of the SED Central Committee; Karl Seidel, chief of the West Germany department in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR; and Reinhard Linsel, ministerialrat in the chancellory of the minister-president of North Phine-Westphalia.

BERLIN MARKS USSR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Leaders Attend Ceremony

AU092014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Berlin -- The GDR is firmly and unswervingly at the side of the Soviet Union in solving the questions decisive for mankind -- this idea marked the festive event on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Berlin on Monday.

Together with Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, and Horst Sindermann members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Muechenberger, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Guenter Schabowski, and Gerhard Schuerer were present in the presidium of the festive event. Also present were Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union; Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; and Ernst Mechlenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany; the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Gerhard Weiss, and Herbert Weiz; as well as other members of the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber, and the State Council.

The participants in the festive event included Vyacheslav Kosemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group; Army General Ivan Shavrov, deputy commander in chief of the joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact Nations; and other generals and officers of the armed forces of the two fraternally allied countries.

Mittag Addresses Ceremony

AU091955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Nov 83 pp 3-4

[Address of Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at festive event on 66th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary in the German State Opera in Berlin on 7 November]

[Excerpt] Dear friends and comrades:

From the Lenin Peace Decree to today's policy of the USSR, the highest aim of which is to prevent a global nuclear inferno, there runs a straight path.

We wholeheartedly welcome the declaration of Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the Soviet Union will continue to do everything to defend peace in the world.

In its political importance this is one of the most significant declarations of the Soviet party and state leadership in a serious hour. It is a historic document of the USSR policy that is directed at warding off the danger of nuclear war and at strengthening world peace.

In an analysis from a class standpoint the source of the danger threatening all mankind is given by name: the militaristic course of the present U.S. Administration, which obviously knows only one task -- safeguarding the highest profits of the military-industrial complex of the U.S. monopolies. But mankind must not and will not allow man's existence to be sacrificed for the hunger for profit and global power of a few.

Whatever side of Soviet foreign policy we look at everyone can see at all times and in all places: In contrast to the adventurous course of the United States this is a policy that is directed at strengthening the security and the peaceful cooperation of peoples. It has always been marked by the firm will to contribute to improving international development. This applies above all to the proposals which the Soviet Union has submitted for the limitation and reduction of armaments in a constructive and flexible attitude.

This includes the recent proposals of the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly on condemning a nuclear war and on freezing nuclear armaments by all states which have such armaments. This entire policy does not only receive all our sympathy, it also gets our support! (prolonged applause)

The talks recently conducted between Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; and Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Dmitriy Ustinov, Politburo member and minister of defense confirmed once again the strength of the firm militant community of the SED and CPSU, the indestructible alliance between the GDR and USSR. (strong applause)

Only Little Time Left to Prevent the Fateful Decision

Dear friends and comrades! In solving the vital questions of mankind the GDR is firmly and unswervingly at the side of the Soviet Union. In accordance with its historic responsibility our republic has declared that it will do everything, so that never again will a war emanate from German soil. We have not only given our word on that but we are also doing everything, everything every day, so that this will not happen again. In the struggle for peace -- we know that -- every hour counts. This applies particularly now in view of the planned deployment of new U.S. first strike weapons directed against the USSR and the other socialist countries in the FRG as the main country for deployment. As the situation is now, there is only little time left to prevent this fateful decision.

One has to see things as they are: The intended deployment of new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is an attempt to create an additional nuclear arms potential of the United States of strategic importance. Such a step directed against the socialist states is an action directed against peace, which is of far-reaching significance for the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

If these new nuclear weapons of the United States are deployed, then the danger of a war emanating from German soil, from the soil of the FRG, will be conjured up again.

In the future no one shall say that he did not know what should have been done. Together with the Soviet Union we in the GDR have done and continue to do comprehensive work that is unparalelled in its scope. We conduct political dialogue with all who are today bearing responsibility for the fate of their peoples and for mankind in general. The paramount interest of securing peace -- that has been, is, and will remain our irrevocable principle -- requires one to omit no possibility in order to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno, prevent a new round of nuclear arms race, and bring back the international situation on a healthy path. No day and no hour we will hesitate to further meet these tasks in the interest of life.

In accordance with its historic responsibility the SED, the DKP, and the SEW have made an urgent appeal to utilize all possible of political actions to prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Marked by this responsibility to the peoples of Europe and in particular to the citizens of the two German states Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, spoke out in his letter to the FRG chancellor in favor of leaving nothing untried to prevent a new round of the nuclear arms race. This document has met with an extraordinarily great international response. It expresses the basic interests of all people on our European Continent in clear words understood by everyone.

This is our position, the position of the GDR, the socialist and thus truly peace-loving state on German soil. It is of the greatest significance that from the mouth of the leading representative of this our state, Erich Honecker, comes the voice of reason and peace on behalf of the German people. (prolonged, strong applause)

What Does Bonn Actually Expect from the Deployment of the New First Strike Weapons?

In this hour we once again appeal to the responsible politicians in the FRG to oppose the deployment of new American nuclear missiles and prevent this diabolical thing from literally transforming the FRG into a powder keg. We appeal to them: Avert the deadly dangers from German soil! Go back before it is too late! Take into account the will of the majority of your citizens!

What, one asks oneself, does the FRG Government actually expect to gain from yielding to the United States and deploying these new first strike weapons with strategic character?

Even those who are ideologically strongly opposed to communism must have started to think since even former U.S. Secretary of defense Robert McNamara warned the people in the FRG that their cultural area will be completely devastated if one continues to adhere to the NATO strategy. This man knows exactly what he is talking about. And if he speaks out in such a decisive hour, also the last citizen of the FRG must see clearly: Here, there is only one decision: No to the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in the FRG and in Western Europe! Yes to a peaceful life on the entire globe. (prolonged applause)

For us life is too valuable and the world too precious. Therefore we do not allow ourselves to be restrained by anyone nor to be surpassed by anyone in the struggle for peace: It is always better to continue to negotiate than to deploy!

Even now it is not yet too late to achieve an agreement in Geneva if Washington gives up its destructive attitude. The path has been shown by the reasonable and balanced proposals of the Soviet Union on the basis of equality and equal security.

The GDR fully supports the proposals of Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which he submitted in his recent interview to achieve an agreement in Geneva.

Deployment of U.S. Missiles Could Call Into Question What Has Been Achieved to Date

Should new U.S. missiles be deployed in West Europe contrary to all good sense, then -- this has been made quite clear by the USSR and also by the GDR -- countermeasures are unavoidable. With the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe the treaty system in the center of Europe, which was established as a result of World War II and the postwar development and which is fundamental for good-neighbor relations and mutually advantageous cooperation, would be violated. And as far as the relations between the GDR and the FRG are concerned, a deployment of new American intermediate-range weapons in the FRG could not only put a strain on what has been achieved to date and what is still aspired to, but even call it into question.

The socialist countries' poisition on solving the current involved international situation is clear and understandable to everyone.

There is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. Not further fanning of tensions but serious efforts to improve the international situation -- that is what must now determine actions in international politics.

To this end, the GDR is ready to cooperate with all states, irrespective of their social system. It is ready to stand up for the preservation of peace and international security together with all forces, regardless of their political, ideological, or religious convictions. This is required by our responsibility toward our people. This is required by our responsibility for preserving and augmenting what has been and is being created by the diligent labor of millions, for the benefit of the people.

The Invaders Must Imeediately and Completely Pull out of Grenada

We are for peace, here and everywhere in the world. Our people are most deeply enraged at the brutal invasion of Grenada by the United States in violation of international law. By this brutal action the United States has once more demonstrated before the whole world what it actually thinks of human rights, freedom, and respect for the sovereign interests of other peoples, and how incalculable the policy of the U.S. Administration is today.

The flagrant violation of international law committed by the United States against Grenada as well as the violation of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of a sovereign state has been unequivocally condemned by the UN General Assembly.

From history we know very well where the road ended which began with lighting the torch of war with the threadbare excuse of "protecting compatriots abroad." More and more urgently it is demanded all over the world that the U.S. Administration renounce its arrogant imperialist course. In the name of peace we demand the immediate and complete withdrawal of the invasion troops from Grenada. (long-lasting, strong applause)

AXEN VOICES HONECKER'S SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

LD101435 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1137 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin 10 Nov (ADN) -- On behalf of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, expressed the close solidarity of the SED and GDR with Nicaragua to the Nicaraguan ambassador to the GDR, Emilio Moreno. Axen stressed the determination to continue to develop the cooperation between the SED and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] which was characterized by the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity.

During a discussion, both sides described the aggression against Nicaragua as part of the confrontation policy of U.S. imperialism. The criminal military attack on Grenada and the aggressive attacks on free Nicaragua reflected U.S. imperialism's plans to achieve military dominance in the world and destroy the national liberation movement.

During the discussion, Ambassador Moreno reported on the increasing aggressive actions by U.S. imperialism against Nicaragua on the political, economic, and military levels. Under the leadership of the FSLN, the Nicaraguan people were taking vigorous steps to defend national independence and the Sandinist Revolution.

HONECKER TOASTS AT LUTHER RECEPTION

LD101125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1832 GMT 9 Nov 83

["Erich Honecker's toast at the reception for the 1983 Martin Luther Celebration" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the GDR Martin Luther Committee, said in his toast:

It is an honor for me to welcome you most cordially to this reception. We are still under the impression of Beethoven's 9th Symphony, with Schiller's 'Ode to Joy', the song which expresses commitment to links between the peoples and celebrates a life of human dignity in happiness and peace. This great work has always been understood everywhere on earth in this spirit and had been carried forward as a lasting legacy.

The occasion and the results of the 1983 Martin Luther celebration in the GDR could hardly be better expressed than through this epic at today's ceremony, and above all they testify to the will and readiness for action of the people of the GDR to maintain peace, mankind's most precious possession, and to preserve life on our globe. At a time when the arms buildup and confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States threaten the peoples there can be nothing more important. We are, as you all know, for radical disarmament in East and West in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. We reject all attempts to achieve military supremacy.

In the struggle for peace we also feel ourselves all the more closely linked with the ideals of those important figures of the past, of whom Martin Luther was one of the greatest. The socialist historical and national consciousness of the people of the GDR receives strong stimulus from the creative appropriation and continuation of the progressive, humanist legacy of the history of the German people, in which our workers' and peasants' state is deeply rooted. This is reflected in the outstanding achievements of the working people in the reconstruction of the places where the reformer worked, in the beautifying of their surroundings and in the depiction of the life and work of Martin Luther.

It is thus clearly confirmed that the precious heritage of the past and the historical traditions of the German people have a good home in the socialist GDR. The manifold initiatives of the past months express also a deep love of the homeland, a resounding 'yes' to the socialist present and an impassioned 'no' addressed to those who, with their policy of the nuclear first strike, threaten mankind's existence.

It was this above all which accompanied us on the road through Eisenach and up to the Wartburg, to the ceremonial opening of the newly-arranged permanent exhibition, which filled the talks there and which made that day in spring a never-to-be-forgotten experience. The tens of thousands of tourists from many countries who have visited the GDR in the year of the celebration of the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth have also become convinced of this. At the same time, many of them who for the first time had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with real socialism in our country have gained a different impression of it than the one they had beforehand.

All people of good will, independent of their social origins and position, philosophy, and denomination, are included in solving the affairs of our socialist society. In this respect, too, the proven policy, true to the constitution, of our workers and peasants' state has been continued with the 1983 GDR Martin Luther celebrations. A particular expression of this has been the trusting cooperation between the Martin Luther Committee of the GDR and the Luther Committee of the Evangelical Churches in the GDR. What has taken place as a tribute to the great reformer was not least a result of this fruitful cooperation, which has been reflected in many scientific and cultural activities and at the scenes of Luther's activity. I should like to extend very cordial thanks for this to the Luther Committee of the Evangelical Churches in the GDR and its chairman, Herr Land Bishop Dr Werner Leich, particularly today.

We can regard this cooperation as a good example of the opportunities of a church within socialism and of a constructive relationship between state and church, which was described in my talks with the executive of the conference of church leaders on 6 March 1978 as a development sought by both sides.

I welcome most warmly this evening the foreign guests, who have traveled from four continents because of the reformer, among them the secretary general of the World Council of Churches, the archbishop of Canterbury for the Anglican community, and the secretary general of the Lutheran World Federation. They are guests of the Evangelical Churches in the GDR, whose world-church and ecumenical activities we highly regard and promote.

Not avoiding an often lengthy journey, several hundred church representatives have come to the conclusion of the Luther celebrations in our country. Their presence bears witness to the world recognition and continuing world impact of Martin Luther. In the "motherland of the Reformation" they will meet Christians who, faithfully preserving Luther's heritage, help actively and self-assuredly to fashion our socialist society and have their fatherland here.

My thanks are directed to all who have contributed to the success of the 1983 GDR Luther celebrations, especially the members of the Martin Luther Committee of the GDR, who in the 3 years since the constitution of the committee have completed far-ranging and purposeful work.

I would particularly like to thank the thousands of workers and building artisans, the enterprises, combines, and their work collectives, who have taken part in the reconstru-reconstruction of the memorial sites and monuments, the curators and restorers, the scientists and art and cultural workers, the state organs and their institutions, as well as all social organizations. They have made it possible that today, on the eve of the 500th birthday of the great reformer, we can note: The aims of the 1983 GDR Martin Luther celebrations have been honorably fulfilled.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS RENOUNCEMENT RESOLUTION AT UN

LD101150 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] In the main political committee of the UN General Assembly the GDR and Cuba have submitted a draft resolution appealing to the three Western nuclear powers to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. They should follow the example of the Soviet Union and the PRC.

FINNISH GROUP MEETS PEOPLE'S CHAMBER MEMBERS

Received by Mueckenberger

LD112147 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin 11 Nov (ADN) -- The chairman and members of all parliamentary parties in the GDR People's Chamber met a delegation of the parliamentary group of the Finnish People's Democratic League (SKDL) in the Finnish Diet for a talk in Berlin today. The close and trusting cooperation between the deputies of the parties and mass organizations represented in the People's Chamber was explained to the guests. This was expressed, for example, in the work of the 15 People's Chamber committees, in which deputies of all parliamentary groups are actively involved in preparing laws and checking their implementation.

Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the SED group and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, stressed that the alliance policy of the working class with all other classes and groups in the GDR is firmly rooted and has acquired stable forms.

On behalf of his delegation, the chairman of the SKDL parliamentary party, Veikko Saarto, expressed thanks for the briefing, which he described as valuable and useful.

Received by Sindermann

LD112141 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1449 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, President of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received in Berlin a delegation of the parliamentary group of the SKDL, headed by the parliamentary group chairman, Veikko Saarto.

During an exchange of views the two sides agreed that in the aggravated international situation, caused by the United States and its NATO allies, all possibilities must be utilized to safeguard peace and detente. They underlined the responsibility of parliamentarians and attached great importance to good relations, such as those between the two countries and between the GDR People's Chamber and the Finnish Diet, which are a long-standing tradition.

Horst Sindermann spoke about the appeal by the presidents of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty countries to the parliaments of all CSCE participating states, which was adopted yesterday in Sofia.

He said that the GDR has done everything over the past weeks and months to point to the dangers that would result from deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe. It is still not too late to prevent a further round of the arms race. With far-reaching offers, the USSR is striving at the Geneva negotiations for a solution that serves the security interests of all sides, Horst Sindermann stressed.

Yeikko Saarto reported on activities of the SKDL to involve all democratic forces in resisting the deployment of new American medium-range missiles. He pointed to the SKDL-initiated appeal against missile deployment, signed by 184 of the 200 deputies of the Finnish Diet.

Prior to this the guests met with SED Politburo members Hermann Axen, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the SED parliamentary group in the People's Chamber, and with chairmen and members of all People's Chamber parliamentary groups.

SINDERMANN DISCUSSES SOFIA APPEAL ON MISSILES

DW111155 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Interview with Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, by correspondent Hans Plaumann in Sofia on 10 November 1983]

[Text] For 2 days consultations were held in Sofia by the president of the Warsaw Treaty states' highest representative bodies of the people on what can be contributed by parliaments to prevent the stationing of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles on our continent. Hans Plaumann, our correspondent in the Bulgarian capital, talked with Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's chamber, after the meeting:

[Plaumann] Mr President, the 2-day consultative meeting of the Warsaw Treaty states' parliamentary presidents has come to a close today here in Sofia. What was the central point of the consultations?

[Sindermann] We decided that the situation and the timing was appropriate for us, the elected people's representatives, to address the other parliaments in Europe and raise our voice against the stationing of new American intermediate-range missiles and [words indistinct] for a success of the Geneva conference. We also stressed what Comrade Honecker has said recently, namely that it is better to continue negotiating than to counterarm.

[Plaumann] You thereby refer to the appeal which was adopted today. What are the aspects you would single out in particular?

[Sindermann] What is most important is that we address those parliaments which have to make their decisions in the near future on whether or not the deployment will take place in their countries. As you know, there is much discussion under way in these countries. There are discussions in the FRG on the decision to be made by the Bundestag. According to latest reports the Social Democrats are presumably against the deployment, as are the Greens. (Such reports are to be discussed) by the parliament of Belgium, where there exist difference of opinion [words indistinct], the Danish parliament deals with these issues, the parliament of the Netherlands deals with these issues, and we are of the view that we have to address these parliaments with a view to [words indistinct] so as to bring influence to bear on their decision-making and to tell them what will happen if new American cruise or intermediate-range missiles are stationed in various West European countries.

In our appeal we wanted to point to this danger but, at the same time, we also wanted to emphasize our readiness for talks and to point out that we are in favor of good relations, a dialogue, and the further development of relations with all parliaments and with all factions, irrespective of their party affiliation, ideology or religion so as to fully endorse the idea underlying our policy in Moscow, Prague, or Sofia: To continue [words indistinct] the policy of peaceful coexistence, which has stood its test in the seventies, and to (promote) cooperation, and we actually hope that our appeal will meet with favorable reaction by these parliaments.

SCHABOWSKI GREETS BRITISH COMMUNIST CONGRESS

LD132128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1937 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Excerpts] London, 13 Nov (ADN) -- Preventing the siting of cruise missiles and pressing for real disarmament steps in order to safeguard peace is the order of the hour. This was stated by General Secretary Gordon McLennan at the 38th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain, which opened in London on Saturday.

In his greetings address on Sunday, head of the SED Central Committee delegation Guenter Schabowski, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo, said that the life and work of Karl Marx was an expression of how closely the revolutionary traditions of the German and British working class are linked.

Communists, who dedicate themselves to the happiness of the working people, regard it as their most important task today to secure peace, stressed Guenter Schabowski. The most acute threat to peace is posed by the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG and in other NATO states. This peace-endangering devilish equipment from the United States has no business in Europe. It would destroy the existing military-strategic balance on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, which has guaranteed pleace throughout the entire postwar period by restraining the imperialist politicians who support confrontation and conflict.

The SED is waging an intensive political sgruggle in order to bring together all those forces interested in peace into a coalition of reason and prevent a new round in the arms race, Guenter Schabowski said. He stressed the GDR's support for the constructive proposals and the flexible and persistent efforts by the Soviet Union for success at Geneva. Yuriy Andropov's statement that a continuation of the present Geneva talks will become impossible if new U.S. missiles turn up in West Eruope and that, on the other hand, the talks could be continued if the United States does not start actually siting its missiles, is highly significant. Yuriy Andorpov's latest proposals are again aimed at reducing decisively and quickly the existing nuclear weapon potentials while respecting the two sides' security interests and at eventually ridding the continent of them completely. Also in line with this is the GDR's positive response to the Swedish Government's proposal to create a zone free of nuclear weapons in Central Europe.

"Because our party and our workers' and peasants' government consistently defends this peace position," Guenter Schabowski said, "they are regarded by our country's peace movement as its firm and best ally. We also regard ourselves, however, as being closely allied with the peace movement in NATO countries." Its demonstrations in which millions have participated are a real referendum against the imperialist policy of arms buildup.

Referring to Washington's criminal attack on Grenada, the speaker stressed that all peoples have received an alarming, political illustrative lesson in imperialist unscrupulousness.

In view of this it would be unforgivable and detrimental to peace if the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the heart of Europe were to allow the military balance to be upset to the advantage of the United States and NATO. This could only tempt imperialist adventurers to unleash a conflict here too.

This is the GDR's position. "That is why we shall have to take countermeasures in the interests of the military balance and preserving peace in the event of U.S. first-strike missiles being deployed." He concluded by giving his assurance that the SED stands firmly by the side of British communists in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

VERNER RECEIVES MONGOLIAN PARTY SECRETARY

AU101241 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a friendly talk Damingiyn Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP].

Damingiyn Gombojab conveyed fraternal greetings from Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, MPRP Central Committee general secretary, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, that were reciprocated as cordially. The partners in the talk noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the GDR and Mongolian People's Republic are universally developing and praised the level achieved in the economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

In the course of the talk Paul Verner reported on the comprehensive work and manifold initiatives of the working people in universally strengthening the GDR in implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions.

By referring to the aggravation of the international situation, above all by the confrontation course of the United States, both partners stressed that the protection of peace and the ending of the arms race are the most important tasks of today.

The talk was attended by Horst Tschanter, head of the CEMA working group of the SED Central Committee, and by Jamsrangiyn Dalma, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to the GDR.

MARJAI MEETS WITH ITALIAN OFFICIALS IN ROME

LD130143 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] According to the conviction of the Hungarian Government, everything possible must be done to avoid taking steps which increase tension in the present international situation, said Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai in Rome during talks with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. He pointed out that a further deterioration in the international situation should be stopped by negotiations, based on the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union. Jozsef Marjai and Bettino Craxi agreed that the development of Hungarian-Italian relations, especially economic relations, has a positive influence on European conditions that serves the interests of both sides. The head of the Italian Government confirmed that he will pay an official visit to Hungary early next year, accepting an earlier invitation.

In Italy Jozsef Marjai took part in the events of Hungarian Week. He met with Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party. He had talks with several members of the Italian Government and was also received by Pertini, President of the republic. Today the Hungarian deputy premier returned home from Rome.

Italian Reportage

For Italian reportage on Deputy Premier Marjai's official visit to Italy, and his talks with Italian Prime Minister Craxi, see the Italian section of the 14 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEPUTY JUSTICE MINISTER DISMISSED FOR ABUSE

LD112250 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 11 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers has dismissed Adam Bonifert, deputy minister of justice, from his post because of his abuse of his powers connected with his job.

CHANGES TO BASIC WAGE SYSTEM ANNOUNCED

LD112007 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] A press briefing is being held in the Office for Wages and Labor on the wages and income changes regulation. Andras Fajer outlines some details:

The essence of the modification of the basic wage system is that work quality should better be reflected in wages, and work conditions should count more than hitherto. For example, more will be paid to those who do monotonous work, work in a dirty workplace, or whose occupation means work hours that interfere with social activities. Specialists with high qualifications who do outstanding work, and those who perform better than average can receive a significantly higher basic wage. In the newly-formed tariff-system the lower limit for wages will be 10 percent higher than at present, and the upper limit will be roughly 25 percent higher. Enterprises must provide these wages from their own resources, without state support, by the end of December 1986.

Something else new: The Council of Ministers has determined that the lowest wage will be 2,000 forints [as heard: no other details], as from 1 January 1984. Apart from a modification of the basic wage system, the categorization system at enterprises will change, but I think that the details of this interest only enterprise managers and economists. Not so with the so-called wages supplement -- the incorporation into wages of various types of allowances.

As from January 1984, instead of the hitherto 290 forints wage supplement paid monthly to workers of enterprises and institutes, 310 forints will be paid; instead of the hitherto 200 forints paid to workers at producers' cooperatives, 210 forints wage allowance will be paid. This wage supplement will partly count toward a worker's pension. Similar to hitherto wage supplements, the new wage allowance is due to a worker for time on sick pay, but it is not a form of sick-pay fund. The new wage allowance is not included in the income serving as the basis for calculating repayments to health, educational and social institutions.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCES PRICE RISES

LD110112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpts] At its meeting today the Council of Ministers commissioned the chairman of the National Planning Office and the minister of urban development to develop long-term aims of urban development and offer them to public debate, after which they will be submitted to the government. The Council of Ministers decided to modify some economic regulators, change several income tax regulations and order leaders of the ministries and national organizations to examine proposals voiced at the National Assembly session. Gabor Bankuti informs us of the details:

[Bankuti] From January the minimum wage of those employed full time will be 2,000 forints per month. From January social security contributions payable by the enterprises will be 10 percent higher. Central price subsidies for the means and materials of production will be reduced, as a result of which large agricultural machines will be about 3 percent more expensive, and the consumer price of small machines will increase by 12-13 percent on average. The agricultural purchase price of fertilizers will be rased by 16 percent on average, while plant protectives and weed killers, depending on the price of imports, can also become relative to particular items, more expensive to the consumer.

The purchase price of fodder will also increase. Protein-based fodders will cost 8 percent more, while mixed fodder will be 6 percent more expensive. Since purchase prices, too, will go up, maize and fodder grain will be about 5 percent more expensive. Naturally, these prices will take effect from 1 January, and purchase price of agricultural products will also increase from that date. The price of wheat for human consumption and of rye will increase by 24 forints, while that of maize and grains will go up by 20 forints per quintal.

The premium of surplus grain production is to cease. The state purchase price of sugar beets is to increase by 2 forints per quintal and that of sunflowers by 21 forints on average. The state purchase price of slaughter pigs is to rise by 1.40 [unit not specified] per kilogram, and that of cattle by 2.20. For cow's milk the state purchasing price will increase by 55 fillers.

In order to enhance the financial incentives in large agricultural concerns and to compensate at least partially for the rise of social insurance contributions, income tax will be 20 percent lower on average. Land tax, however, will be higher on better than average land. The existing income tax system, which has three income categories, will change as of 1 January. Tax on income from household plots or auxiliary economic activities will remain unchanged. General income tax and tax on income received from intellectual work will be unified regardless of occupation. The new system will provide incentives to work by lowering tax from 6 to 2 percent for annual income of up to 20,000 forints. The maximum tax, which is currently 75 percent on annual incomes of 200,000 forints or over, will be 65 percent payable on annual incomes of 600,000 forints or over.

Further on Price Rises

LD111112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] At its session today, the Council of Ministers issued a resolution modifying certain economic regulators, and it changed several provisions connected with the taxation of the population.

Enterprises will have to pay a 10 percent higher social security contribution beginning on 1 January. In this way it is expected that enterprises will have an incentive to use manpower economically. The regulation also assists social security to become self-financing.

Beginning on 1 January, income supplements received to compensate previous consumer price rises will also be incorporated into the wage system. Because income pension contribution will have to be paid after this, the sum of the supplements paid in wages will be raised.

The compulsory reserve funds for enterprises will be abolished. Beginning on 1 January, reserve funds will be voluntary. It is expected that this measure will increase the independence of the enterprise. Because enterprises spent too much this year on investments, next year they will be compelled to freeze part of their development funds.

Agricultural small machines will be, on average, 12-13 percent more costly. This, however, will be compensated for by an average rise of almost 4.5 percent in the purchase price of agricultural products.

Beginning on 1 January, the general income tax system will be made uniform, so that taxation to varying extents according to various types of occupations and activities will cease. The basis of the tax will be the amount of income originating from the various types of activity. The measure does not affect the income tax of household plots and auxiliary farm plots: Tax still does not have to be paid on income originating from employment and membership in a cooperative.

INDUSTRY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ABOUT POWER STATION

For Moscow IZVESTIYA reportage of an interview with Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and Hungarian industry minister, on the Paks Nuclear Power Station, see the Eastern Europe section, pp F2-3, of the 10 November Soviet DAILY REPORT.

BUDAPEST REPORTS WORKERS PEACE RALLY 10 NOV

LD111058 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1730 GMT on 10 November carries a report by correspondent Gyorgy Ney from the Sport Hall in Budapest on a peace rally on 10 November organized by workers of Budapest.

Ney begins by describing the participants and the decorations and the program of the meeting, "after which Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, opened the mass meeting:

[Begin Marothy recording] Esteemed friends and comrades, from the depth of my heart I greet all participants in our peace rally. We meet here today, in the Budapest Sport Hall, to express our wish for peace. Socialism and peace are twins.

The condition for peace is the condition for our building of socialism, of the elevation of Hungary, and of the prosperity of our people. Man, who survived World War II and saw our capital in ruins, is anxious for peace today. The parent, who brings his child up for the future, is anxious for peace, and so are the youth who want a life of substance, to create and to love.

"Esteemed friends, we raise a voice for their peace, for the peace of our people, for the peace of our socialist brothers, for the peace of Europe and for the peace of the whole world. And we raise our voice against those who endanger peace.

"We raise our voice against imperialism which wants to secure its power by deploying missiles in Europe. We believe, and say it loudly, that war is not a rational alternative to peace." [end recording]

Ney then describes speeches by other participants on findings about the fears of children, the feelings of workers, and of students, and about Hungarian poems. "After this, the rally continued with a speech by Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. We quote from this:"

Pozsgay begins by saying that the Hungarian people are interested in the fate of all the people on the globe, but, he says: "When we are preparing for real action then we think in terms of family, people and nation. Those who, even during the ordinary working day, think of all mankind, will never make even one man prosper." Then Pozsgay warns against taking too narrow a view but adds: "Let our country be the home of all of us; let national pride be the faith which leads us to all mankind."

Pozsgay then speaks about the importance of stable and economically proficient small countries in the international arena. He speaks about Hungary's positive role and reiterates the well-known Hungarian stand that where there are no missiles at present there should not be any in the future either. He then adds:" On the basis of this peaceful foreign policy we have the right to protest the deployment of American missiles in Europe, to demand the continuation of talks as long as there is a chance of an agreement."

"Hungary can enter with a clear conscience the struggle for peace. Within its borders there is neither class nor national minority oppression, and human rights are upheld." Pozsgay then says that despite the misfortunes which Hungary experienced in the 20th century "the road forward lies in neither self-justification based on the falsification of history nor in recalling past hurts, real or imagined."

The speech was greeted with great and long applause, following further comments on national achievements. Then, according to Ney, "the essence of what has been expressed was summed up by Laszlo Marothy":

[Begin Marothy recording] "Workers, members of the intelligentsia, and university students spoke here today about peace -- the dream and wish of many. But it was not only desires and wishes that were discussed, nor was it the meek wish of the feeble. The wish for peace is our strong will: not the hope of the weak but the demand of the strong. We Hungarians, together with our socialist brothers, together with the Soviet Union, do not only wish for but demand peace. Now, it is this which we want to make public in front of the nation and the world.

"Esteemed mass meeting, it is my deep conviction that our common stand on peace and on the maintenance of peace, our protest against the arms race and the deployment of further missiles will reach those who want the same as we do and will reach those who do not want what we want. We, all 10,000 of us here in the Budapest Sport Hall, know that our words are identical to the words of hundreds and hundreds of thousands of the people in Budapest and to millions of Hungarians. We know that we want the same as billions of people: We want peace. "We trust in the triumph of common sense, of those wanting peace. We trust in the breaking of the arms race." [end recording] Ney then reports that the rally ended with the music of peace.

FEDERATION OF ROMANIANS IN HUNGARY MEETS IN GYULA

LD130036 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] The congress of the Democratic Federation of Romanians in Hungary has started in Gyula. Representatives are discussing the situation of the 25,000 Romanians living in Hungary. Participants received the written report of the national committee on the work done between the two congresses. The document stresses among other things that the Romanian-speaking population considers the Hungarian People's Republic its home country and wants to work for social progress, economic and cultural development together with the Hungarians and other nationalities living here. They maintain and strengthen the ideal of socialist patriotism and internationalism. They condemn occasional chauvinistic and nationalistic phenomena. The role of the Romanian nationality in the friendship and cooperation between Hungary and Romania is important. In the discussion of the report, Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, made a contribution. We quote from his speech:

[Begin Ovari recording] It is in our interest that nationalities maintain and develop their own culture and learn their mother tongue, because they are enriching our country's cultural life with honorable values. We aim to further improve the conditions of the nationalities' cultural life. We think that the development of the nationalities' contacts with their mother nation will help fulfill this important task, and this will contribute to strengthening the friendship of people living near each other, struggling for common aims. [end recording]

MTI SUMMARIZES BENKE VISIT TO POLAND

LD131928 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 12 (MTI) -- Valeria Benke, member of the HSWP Political Committee, head of the editorial committee of the periodical TARSADELMI SZEMLE (Social review), visited Poland November 8-12 on the invitation of NOWE DROCI.

Valeria Benke held talks with Jozef Czyrek, member of the Polish United Workers' Party Political Committee, Jan Glowczyk, alternate member of the Political Committee, secretaries of the Central Committee, and Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, secretary-general of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON).

Valeria Benke had a discussion with lecturers and leaving students of the national party college of Lodz, and informed them of socio-economic conditions in Hungary and the ideological work of the HSWP.

Valeria Benke returned to Budapest Saturday.

APRO RETURNS FROM PACT CONSULTATIVE MEETING IN SOFIA

LD121115 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 11 (MTI) -- Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, returned Friday evening from Sofia, where he attended the consultative meeting of the presidents of the national assemblies of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

ENTERPRISES 'TO SUE' FOR ECONOMIC LOSSES

Sanctions Cause Economic Losses

LD101456 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 10 Nov 83

[By Jan Cipiur]

[Text] Warsaw 9 Nov -- In 1970's Poland built up its modern industry basing also on Western credits. New factories were furnished with machines, tools and technologies developed in the USA, FRG, France, Great Britain. Poland developed cooperation links and a good deal of supplies for Polish industry came from industrial capitalist countries.

Poland was doing it in good faith, in tune with the spirit of Helsinki (CSCE conference) and the Western assurances of detente and cooperation without barriers.

Now in Poland's hardest time, the capitalist world's superpower, the United States, has applied the restrictions backed up by the mendacious argument that they are in Polish nation's interest. The ostensible "interest" means an economic loss for Poland running into billions of dollars. What amounts to a finance and credit blockade has caused production decrease in many branches.

Every industrial worker can tell about the shortages in productive supplies. Tradesmen keep listing the losses caused by the discontinued contracts with the American market. Almost every Polish foreign trade firm has thus lost from several to more than a dozen millions of dollars. The examples of the losses borne by the Polish economy as the result of the Reagan administration's policy can be multiplied. We are hit by them everyday. These losses are well-known to the authors and promoters of this univocally hostile course. But these authors keep silent about them, because they would find it inconvenient. After all they claim that their restrictions are designed to "help" the Polish nation, not to harm it.

Enterprises 'To Sue'

LD111552 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 11 Nov -- "Polish enterprises will take legal proceedings against the so-called economic sanctions imposed on Poland by some capitalist countries," Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz told a news conference in the INTERPRESS Press Centre here today.

"The Polish Government is not going to take up any decisions which would aggravate current difficulties and deteriorate relations with capitalist countries," added Vice-Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Stanislaw Dlugosz.

Press spokesman for the Polish Government Jerzy Urban confirmed the suggestion made by one of the correspondents that it is impossible to improve relations between the U.S. and Poland until the U.S.-Soviet relations improve. This stems from the fact that the U.S. treats Poland instrumentally as a pretext to aggravate relations with the Soviet Union and all socialist countries, Minister Urban added.

The government press spokesman stated next that the Polish Government most emphatically states that the very change of the U.S. policy into a more realistic one is not sufficient for an improvement of Polish-U.S. relations. This is due to the fact that bilateral relations are burdened with the U.S. guilt toward Poland and, therefore, it is indispensable to appropriately modify relations.

Press Conference on Sanctions

LD112111 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpts] We now bring you extensive excerpts of the press conference held by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban. The first question was put by the representative of EXPRESS WIECZORNY, who wanted to know if Polish firms which sustained losses due to restrictions can claim compensations in courts. Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz replied:

[Begin Nestorowicz recording] I must reply that firms can claim compensation by legal means. [end recording]

Here is what Ministers Nestorowicz and Jerzy Urban said in reply to a question on why the restrictions issue has become so prominent recently in our country.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified voice] We have been talking about restrictions for a long time, but documentation of restrictions and consequences resulting from them for our economy [words indistinct] I would only recall that at the moment of suspension of [word indistinct] by the United States, comment appeared about the Polish Government statement on the assessment of the step by the American Administration with regard to our country.

[Second unidentified voice] I would like to add that in general, at the moment when relations with the United States deteriorated drastically, Poland waited for a long time with political riposte assuming that it was not a stable American policy, and that it would be speedily reassessed. In view of the above it is logical that Polish reaction has been growing toward the policy of the United States to Poland, and was expressed in our government's note to the U.S. Government, a statement of higher ranking than political declarations made so far because it is a systematic, complex, pronouncement from state to state. [end recording]

Christopher Bobinski of the English FINANCIAL TIMES was interested in why Poland had not become a member of the IMF. Minister Stanislaw Dlugosz replied:

[Begin Dlugosz recording] (?The question of) entry into the IMF -- or rather re-entry, since there was a time when Poland was a member of this organization -- was considered by us in the context of our financial situation. As the eighties drew near we came to the conclusion that we ought to follow the pattern of other socialist states and renew our application for membership. Unfortunately, several weeks after we submitted our application to re-enter the IMF and, to be brief, to the World Bank the United States blocked consideration of our application within the framework of its sanctions. In view of this fact we are at present unable to continue our application procedure. [end recording]

To conclude the press conference, John Cochran of the American NBC television network asked to what degree an improvement in global East-West political relations might affect mutual relations between Poland and the United States. Jerzy Urban replied:

[Begin Urban recording] Yes, obviously t e whole shape of international relations has a very important influence on Polish-American relations, and obviously the concentration of the aggression of American policies toward Poland during a certain period did not stem from any genuine passion for Poland on the part of the U.S. Government; rather it was an instrument whereby the United States conducted its whole East-West policy, an instrument causing it to deteriorate. It was a pretext, one of the main pretexts during a certain period, for a sharpening of relation with the Soviet Union and with all the socialist countries. And if this process were really to be reversed, if the policies of the United States were to become more realistic, then certainly there would be a better climate for an improvement in Polish-American relations, and Poland would cease to be necessary as an instrument in or a pretext for aggressive policies vis-a-vis the socialist camp. Thus conditions would emerge for an improvement in bilateral Polish-American relations.

The Polish Government nevertheless states most emphatically that a general improvement in the international mood, an improvement in Soviet-American relations, would not be sufficient to improve Polish-American relations. (?This is because) our bilateral relations are burdened with the guilt the United States has incurred vis-a-vis Poland, irrespective of all the other things with which one can accuse American politicians; therefore it is necessary that the appropriate modifications be made in American policy with regard to Poland. [end Urban recording]

Urban on Sanctions

LD120032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban met in Warsaw at the INTERPRESS headquarters with Polish and foreign journalists. Also taking part in the meeting were Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz and deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, Stanislaw Dlugosz. The topic of the conference was the issue of the economic restrictions applied by the NATO states regarding our country. Here is an excerpt from Jerzy Urban's statement.

[Begin Urban recording] [Words indistinct] the lack of goods has a direct link with the American restrictions, direct or indirect, for if there exists a long-term shortage of meat, this has a link with the cessation of imports of fodder; the same goes for poultry. If there is a lack of consumer durables, the reason for this predominantly lies in the impossibility of importing components on the scale assumed by technology worked out at a time when one counted on there being permanent imports, and so forth. I would only exclude certain fields, so as not to create the impression that everything that is bad in Poland is connected with the sanctions, because that would not only be untrue, but would not be very instructive for society. Certainly, almost the entire sphere of services operates faultily for totally internal reasons. I think that one can say that housing construction is not on the scale of requirements not because there are sanctions, because the basic materials needed by the construction industry are Polish. However, the economy is a mutually interlinked system, so in the indirect sense, the sanctions of course have an influence on the entire level of the economy. [end recording]

Nestorowicz on Sanctions

LD120047 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] An INTERPRESS Center press conference for Polish and foreign journalists was held by Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz; Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers Stanislaw Dlugosz, and Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban.

The main subject of the meeting was the problem of economic restrictions applied against our country by the United States and some Western states.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] [Question] What is the amount of losses incurred by our economy as a result of the restrictions and why are the effects so perceptible, although the states that introduced the restrictions played a relatively small part in our foreign trade turnover?

[Nestorowicz] These losses run into billions of dollars, which, with the current state of our national economy, requires no more comment. We are trying at present to document these losses and this process of documentation is now at a very advanced stage. I don't agree with you that the participation by those states that applied restrictions against us in our foreign trade turnover is small. It was large, and at the moment it is considerably smaller. The consequences, just to take the drop in exports, also runs into billions of dollars. I have here a document compiled by an American institute that researched and compiled a monograph devoted to analyzing the economic sanctions applied in world trade over the past decades. The institute drew up a list of 99 cases of economic sanctions in the period 1914-83 and analyzed 78 cases. In almost two-thirds -- that is, 62 cases -- of all sanctions, or restrictions imposed, because that is the more correct description, they were applied by the United States. [end recording]

OFFICIAL DEMANDS END TO FEED RESTRICTIONS

LD111743 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Poland's Agriculture Minister Stanislaw Zifba told the 22nd FAO plenary session here today that the restrictions applied against Poland by the chief fodder exporters, particularly the United States, had been responsible for the slump in Poland's animal production. "Poland demands that the use of the food weapon as a means of political pressure be stopped," he said, adding that the restrictions contravene the principles of international food security recognized by the FAO and are designed to hit the entire Polish nation.

Speaking on the fourth day of the session, the Polish delegation's chief dwelled at length on the possibility to effect a world food security programme, with the FAO helping to rebuild stable forms of international cooperation and trade, free of political pressuring.

Mr. Zifba briefed the FAO session on the guidelines of the Polish programme, approved by the Sejm this year, to develop agriculture and the food economy.

AFP REPORTS ON SOLIDARITY RALLIES 10, 11 NOV

500 Demonstrate in Warsaw

NC1021117 Paris AFP in English 2109 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 10 (AFP) -- Some 500 supporters of the banned Solidarity independent trade union demonstrated here today on the third anniversary of the unions official registration.

Eyewitnesses said the protestors assembled near the Warsaw Court Building where the union was first registered on November 10, 1980. They then marched through the city making V-for-victory signs and chanting the name of the union and of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

The demonstration later dispersed calmly after several vehicles of anti-riot forces appeared on the scene and police took photographs of demonstrators.

In another development, trade union sources said leaflets calling for a brief work stoppage to protest the banning of Solidarity were given out in Warsaw today. It was not known however if the stoppage -- called from 12:00 to 12:15 a.m. -- had been widely followed.

Solidarity, whose cration was made possible by the 1980 Gdansk labour agreement, was suspended when the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski declared marital law on December 13, 1981 and then dissolved prior to a wide-ranging national reform of Polish unions in October 1982 [sentence as received].

11 Nov Rallies

OW112132 Hong Kong AFP in English 2052 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 11 (AFP) -- Riot police today charged crowds of demonstrators here and in Krakow as they left mass on the 65th anniversary of Polish independence, chanting support for the banned Solidarity trade union and its leader, Lech Walesa, eyewitnesses said.

Baton-wielding police charged a crowd of 15,000 people after they left a mass at St. John's Cathedral here. In Krakow, riot police moved in after 6,000 to 7,000 demonstrators leaving mass at Wawel Royal Palace Cathedral gathered behind a Solidarity banner chanting "No freedom without Solidarity" and "We salute the (Solidarity) underground." Police charged as the demonstrators tried to make their way to a public monument.

The Warsaw demonstration began apparently spontaneously after the mass as the crowd had made its way to Victory Square to place flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. They refused to heed loudspeaker warnings from police to disperse and continued to chant the names of Mr. Walesa and underground leader Zbigniew Bujak. Riot police allowed a delegation of about 50 people to place wreaths on the tomb, but when the demonstrators continued their march, their path was barred and the police charged. The crowd, making the V-for-victory sign -- which has become a rallying symbol for Solidarity -- broke up into smaller groups and remained in the old town. Witnesses said there was no violence, but riot police made several arrests. Observers said it was the largest demonstration in Warsaw since the visit of Pope John Paul II last June.

Yesterday, some 500 people demonstrated here on the third anniversary of the legal registration of Solidarity in November 1980. In both cities, police were backed up with water cannon and armoured vehicles, witnesses said.

Meanwhile, in the Baltic port city of Gdansk, militia dispersed several hundred demonstrators who had assembled at the foot of the statue of (?former) Polish King John III [word indistinct] to lay wreaths, eyewitnesses said. The demonstrators were surrounded by Polish riot police backed by water cannon, but there were no incidents, they added. The demonstrators had come from a mass in celebration of [words indistinct] including Mr. Walesa. Later, [words indistinct] assembled at the [word indistinct] church of Gdansk shipyards for another independence day mass [words indistinct] There were no incidents as the congregation left the church as large numbers of police looked on.

POLITBURO MEETS 11 NOV, PLANS NEXT SESSION

LD111924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has met and examined materials prepared for the 14th Central Committee plenum and acquainted itself with an outline Central Annual Plan for the year 1984, which is at present in the process of consultation. The meeting also heard a report on economic results for the past 10 months. The 14th Central Committee plenum will convene 18-19 November.

To Discuss Economic Issues

LD112033 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has discussed the state of preparations for the 14th plenum of the party's Central Committee, which it decided to convene on 18 and 19 November. The plenum will be devoted to socioeconomic problems. It was recognized as essential to formulate and present to society a current assessment of the country's economic situation, the degree of advancement of the economic reform, the conditions under which the 3-year plan is being implemented, and the most important tasks next year.

SEJM PLANS SESSIONS: 21-22 NOV; THREE IN DEC

LD101831 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Deputy Sejm Marshal Piotr Stefanski presented to journalists the proposed agenda for the forthcoming Sejm meetings. On 21 and 22 November the Sejm will hear a report from the Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance Commission on the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan for next year. Special attention will be paid to the solution of the prices issue. Among other things, the Sejm will examine the problem of extending the amnesty period and the amendement of the bill on the universal defense duty. Three Sejm meetings are scheduled for December.

MATERIAL ON NEW FOOD PRICE INCREASE PROPOSALS

LD112207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] In tomorrow's press the Prices Office will submit for broad social consultation variant propoals for the increase of food prices and ways to alleviate its results for the lowest income groups of the population.

The presentation of these proposals is not a surprise. In connection with the increase of prices for the procurement of agricultural produce, reports on these matters appeared frequently in the press, radio and television. The Prices Office expects that the consultations will produce views on suggested variants.

The Prices Office gives assurance that other proposals submitted during the period of debate and consultations -- for which 1 month is scheduled -- will be examined with equal attention. On this important issue everyone can express his views, sending his proposals and observations directly to the Warsaw Prices Office, 12 Swietokrzyska Street, or to the editorial boards of news papers, radio, or television.

The Prices Office also awaits views from trade unions, social institutions, and organizations, as well as scientific centers and associations. In line with earlier announcements the new retail prices for food will not be introduced this year.

Proposals Described

LD121401 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] In today's press the Prices Office publishes proposals for increased food prices to begin in January. In this way, an important proposal from the social and economic point of view has been presented to the public for consultation. Two variants are being submitted. The first aims at making good the results of procurement prices and at maintaining subsidies at the present level for food production. This variant provides that the increase in food prices will amount to Z120 billion, that is, on a monthly per capita household average about Z310 or Z10 a day. Within the framework of the first variant it is proposed to consider two subvariants:

A. It is assumed that the scale of price increases of the majority of articles with the widest consumption will be in the region of 10-15 percent. Thus, the prices of milk, cottage cheese, hard cheese, lower quality meat and processed meat, animal and vegetable fats, and sugar will be increased by that amount. However, the prices of bakery products and grain and flour products should be increased more, by 36-38 percent, which is nearly Z8 for 1 kilogram of bakery products, flour, and cereals. The price increase for butter will be, on average, 31 percent, because it is indispensable for maintaining continuity of sales. The price increase for cheaper cuts of meat and processed meat will be in the region of 20-40 percent, and also for chicken.

B. The price increases for the majority of food articles is estimated in the region of 10-15 percent. However, higher price increases for butter, cream, and animal fats, and for sunflower and soya oil are estimated. It is proposed to leave unchanged the prices of cottage cheese, ordinary margarine, and rape oil, and to have lower price increases than in variant A for meat and processed meat of higher quality, for example fillets and ham.

The second variant can be called the market and social variant. According to this variant the results of price increases will total Z164 billion a year. This proposal leaves unchanged the prices of food articles essential for the cost of living. This particularly applies to cottage cheese, margarine, rape oil, beef on the bone, and pork ribs. For articles like milk, lower quality meat and processed meat, and animal fats it is proposed to have the same scale of price increases as in the first variant, that is, in the region of 10-15 percent.

Higher price increases than in variant one are proposed for flour and bakery products: 48-50 percent, that is, about Z10 for 1 kilogram of bakery products; butter prices increases on average 39 percent, hard cheese by 26 percent, and cream by 40 percent. The price increases for higher quality meat and processed meat would be in the region of 27-45 percent, and chicken 70 percent. Sugar, price would increase from Z46-62 per kilogram.

Many tables published in the press inform the readers in detail about the planned increases and about ways of leveling the results of increases for the materially weakest groups of the population. Of the groups of citizens who will receive compensation -- persons who receive family allowances, pensioners, and persons receiving other allowances -- we quote an example concerning pensioners:

It is proposed for pensioners who receive pensions not exceeding Z7,000 a month, an additional compensation for 1984 in the amount of Z3,600 in the first variant, that is Z300 a month; and in variant two Z4,800, that is Z400 a month.

The proposals by the Prices Office are for genuine consultation. No decisions have been made. The Prices Office would like to know social opinion on the document. All citizens can express their views on the proposed solutions, as well as on other ways of settling this economic and social problem.

Discussion on Increases

LD122232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The subject of the day is undoubtedly the proposal of price increases on food, which has been prepared by the Prices Office in accordance with earlier announcements.

Our reporters in various town of Poland have carried out a survey concerning the proposal of price changes today. We relayed some of these opinions in the "Magazine at Noon." Now we have some more statements -- this time, inhabitants of Katowice, Wroclaw, Poznan, and Koszalin:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] We are both working. We have two small children. This is the final blow it seems to me. What will follow? We shall be left with whatever we have so far: furniture and clothes; we shall have to vegetate and not live.

[Unidentified reporter] How are you going to plan your finances next year?

[Second unidentified speaker] On the basis of what I have read today, it is simply hard to imagine now because the price increases concerning meat in particular are very huge, not to mention milk, which one buys every day; not to mention butter, which one has to buy daily. This, in fact, will strike a blow against persons in the middle-income bracket.

[Third unidentified speaker] The most necessary goods should not become so much more expensive. I really believe that Z104 or more for half a pound of butter is much too much.

[Fourth unidentified speaker] I do not believe that anyone will come and ask us how much these things are to go up in price. Simply, it is ordered and it will happen.

[Reporter] Yes, but the proposals have been announced today, that is 7 weeks before the end of the year.

[Fourth speaker] Yes, but what can I do about it? Other people and myself who are queueing here with me can do nothing about it at all. Simply, it will implemented in the form it has been published in today.

CTK CLAIMS ENACHE APPOINTED DEPUTY PREMIER

LD132134 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest (CETEKA correspondent) -- Marin Enache, Romanian Communist Party Executive Political Committee alternate member and first secretary of the party district committee in Brasov, was appointed today deputy premier of Romania, Bucharest radio announced.

IRAQ'S RAMADAN VISITS; JOINT COMMISSION MEETS

Ramadan Arrives

AU101937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10 Nov 83 -- At the invitation of the Romanian prime minister, Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Romania, for an unofficial visit on November 10.

At the Otopeni Airport, adorned with the state colors of Romania and Iraq, the guest was welcomed by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca, and by other officials.

Dascalescu-Ramadan Talks

AU111507 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0811 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRESS 11 Nov 83 -- Official talks started in Bucharest, on November 10, between Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Republic.

In the spirit of the decisions and understandings reached during the summit meetings and talks in Baghdad, of the accords and documents signed, they analyzed the situation of the collaboration and cooperation ventures especially in the economic domain between Romania and Iraq.

The Romanian prime minister and the Iraqi first deputy prime minister expressed satisfaction at the growing course of the relations between the two countries on the political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural planes, at the important results scored in the translation into life of the summit understandings, and emphasized the joint wish to enrich the bilateral relations, in keeping with the aspirations for free, self-reliant development of the friendly Romanian and Iraqi peoples. New possibilities were also examined meant to contribute to the intensification of the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in economy, in oil exploitation, industry, agriculture and constructions, building-materials and transport. They also discussed ways and means of expanding and diversifying the mutual goods exchanges. On the occasion stress was laid on the fact that the two countries' governments are resolved to back the conclusion of new cooperation and collaboration deals in all fields of activity Romania and Iraq are interested in. The conviction was expressed that the expansion of mutually advantageous relations serves the interests of the two peoples, of the general cause of peace, of independent development and collaboration the world over.

The talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding, were also attended by Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Iraqi Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation and Trade, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, Ion Stanescu, minister, head of the Department for Construction Abroad, Gheorghe Cazan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Ferdinand Nagy, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Nicolae Amza, deputy minister of oil, Marcel Dinu, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other officials.

For Iraq the talks were attended by Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, minister of trade, chairman for Iraq of the Joint Iraqi-Romanian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical-Scientific Cooperation and Trade, Muhammad Fadil Husayn, minister of housing and construction, Siddiq 'Abd al-Latif Yunis, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, 'Ismat Kittani, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mon'im Hasan al-Sammarrai, deputy minister of oil, deputy chairman for Iraq of the Joint Commission, Waydad 'Ajam, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, counsellors and experts.

Romania's ambassador in Baghdad and Iraq's ambassador in Bucharest were present.

Economic Commission Holds Session

AU101852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/11/1983 -- On November 10 proceedings opened in Bucharest of the extraordinary session of the Romanian-Iraqi Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical, Scientific and Trade Cooperation.

The Romanian delegation is headed by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the commission, and the Iraqi delegation by Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade, chairman for Iraq in the commission.

The two delegations analyse the current stage of the trade exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and Iraq, and new ways and actions to contribute to developing and diversifying them on multiple planes.

Dascalescu Hosts Dinner

AU111501 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/11/1983 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu gave an official dinner, on Thursday [10 Nov], in honor of the Iraqi first deputy prime minister, Taha Yasin Ramadan. Members of the government and representatives of central institutions also attended. The Iraqi officials accompanying the Iraqi first deputy prime minister on his visit to Romania were in the attendance.

In the toasts proposed during the dinner, Constantin Dascalescu and Taha Yasin Ramadan highlighted with satisfaction the continuous development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, pointing out that a major role in the expansion of those relations was played by President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Iraq, the meetings and talks of the Romanian head of state with President Saddam Husayn.

The Romanian prime minister and the Iraqi first deputy prime minister proposed toasts to the good health of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn, to the further development of the relations established between Romania and Iraq, to the strengthening and deepening of the friendship between the two peoples to mutual interest, in the interest of the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding among nations.

Talks End; Commission Paper Signed

AU121353 Bucharest AGERPES in English 1925 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/11/1983 -- The official talks between Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister and Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, concluded in Bucharest, on November 11. Conducted in a cordial atmosphere, of esteem and mutal understanding, the talks devoted to the analysis of the relations between the two countries in domains of mutual interest, of the tangible ways and means of developing the Romania-Iraqi relations, brought to the fore the joint wish to expand the bilateral cooperation. At the close of the talks, a joint communique was adopted which would be released.

The co-chairmen of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation and Trade, Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister and Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, Iraqi minister of trade, signed a document of the extraordinary session of the joint commission regarding the expansion of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between the two countries.

Ceausescu Receives Ramadan

AU121745 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/11/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania received on Friday, November 11, Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, who paid an official visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister.

The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm message of friendship from President Saddam Husayn. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that the president of Iraq be conveyed a friendly salute.

During the interview, the growing evolution of the Romanian-Iraqi relations in all fields of activity of common interest was evoked with particular satisfaction, as these relations develop in keeping with the agreements convenanted during summit meetings and talks. They expressed their joint wish to lend new dimensions unto the Romanian-Iraqi relations, through the expansion of bilateral trade exchanges and the intensification of economic cooperation, taking into consideration the potential of two countries in full swing of the devlopment.

A host of aspects of the international life were also approached during the interview. Emphasis was placed on the particularly complex questions confronting mankind at present which call for an ever closer collaboration among all states, among all the peoples of the world, for the improvement of the world political climate, for the ensurance of peace, for the cessation of the arms race and for the adoption of urgent and tangible disarmament measures, nuclear above all, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

In this framework, emphasis was placed on the need for reaching an agreement on the non-emplacement in Europe on medium-range missiles and the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place. They also highlighted the need for firm action for the settlement of all conflicts in various parts of the world only by peaceful, negotiated means, for the resumption of the policy of detente and collaboration, of observance of national independence and sovereignty.

As regarded the evolution of the Middle East situation, stress was laid on the necessity of its peaceful, negotiated settlement through Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied subsequent to the 1967 war and the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue through the observance of their right to self-determination and independent statehood. Highlighted was also the usefulness of organizing a UN-sponsored international conference participated in by all parties concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Worry was expressed about the dissensions emerged of late within the Alfatah organization, within the Palestinian movement generally, and emphasis was placed on the need for their soonest overcoming, for them to join the efforts so that the PLO lead the Palestinian people to the triumph of their righteous cause. The importance was reiterated of Israel's unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon, of observance of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, for a broad national reconciliation of the political and social forces in that country, which would influence in the positive the situation in the region as a whole.

During the talk special heed was paid to the war between Iraq and Iran. Both parties stressed the need for a soon cessation of the war and for a passage to the negotiated settlement of the issues between the two countries, so as to reach the resumption of the relations of good neighborhood and friendship between the two peoples, to their own interest, to the interest of the cause of peace, understanding and stability in the region and the world over.

The guest expressed the Iraqi government's and people's high appreciation of the Romanian head of state's efforts and initiatives for the establishment of a climate of peace, detente and collaboration, for all peoples' independent development, for the political, negotiated settlement of the conflict in the Middle East. The talk passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Ramadan Concludes Visit

AU111748 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1432 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/11/1983 -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, concluded his official visit to Romania on November 11. The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport, where the state colours of Romania and Iraq were hoisted, by Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Iraqi Governmental Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation and Trade and by other officials.

REPORTAGE ON ANDREI'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO FINLAND

Andrei Received by President

AU102033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Helsinki, (AGERPRES) 10/11/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, now on an official visit to Finland, was received by Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, on November 10.

In behalf of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute was conveyed to President Mauno Koivisto, as well as best wishes of good health and happiness, of peace and welfare to the friendly Finnish people.

Expressing keen thanks for the message received, the president of Finland conveyed to the Romanian head of state a message of warm friendship and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of progress and prosperity to the Romanian people. The Finnish president expressed the wish to meet President Nicolae Ceausescu and pay to this end an official visit to Romania.

During the interview, the determination was expressed to develop the good Romanian-Finnish relations and especially the economic relations. The exchange of views on international matters focused on the problems of strengthening the security and collaboration on the continent.

The Romanian foreign minister presented the Romanian president's considerations on the need for everything to be done in view of halting the siting of American intermediate-range missiles in certain Western-European countries and withdrawing and destroying the existing ones.

Finland's president appreciated the consistent, untiring efforts made by the Romanian head of state to (?promote) success to the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

He agreed that with the installation of further missiles in fact the atomic weapons are proliferated on the territory of other states, this increasing the danger of a nuclear war.

The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Meets Finnish Premier

AU111745 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1415 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Helsinki AGERPRES 11/11/1983 -- During the visit he is paying to Finland, Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei was received by the prime minister of the Republic of Finland, Kalevi Sorsa.

During the interview the development was asesssed of the exchanges and cooperation between Romania and Finland on various planes and it was stressed that more efforts should be made for a sustained development of commercial relations and economic cooperation on a par with the political relations between the two states in keeping with the high industrial, technical and scientific potential of the two national economies.

Talks With Finnish Counterpart

AU102036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Helsinki, (AGERPRES) 10/11/1983 -- On November 10 talks started in Helsinki between Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, and Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. During the talks the two ministers analyzed the stage attained by the Romanian-Finnish relations and looked into a series of measures meant to give an impetus to the mutual exchanges and cooperation, particularly in the economic plane, to the end of implementing precisely the targets set at summit level.

The sides pointed out that the understandings reached at summit level have given a strong impetus and have opened wide prospects to the Romanian-Finnish relations on various planes: political, economic, cultural, technical, scientific and in other domains. The sides also brought forth the need for efforts to be intensified to the end of enhancing the volume of trade, defining and implementing significant ventures of cooperation in production, according to the potential and resources of the two countries and the political will prompting the two states. At the same time the sides discussed implementation of wider actions for a better mutual knowledge between the two peoples, and of more active exchanges in the fields of science, technology, culture, education and tourism.

The two foreign ministers started to exchange views on current problems of the international life, in Europe in particular.

OLTEANU MEETS LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI IN TRIPOLI

AU121738 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1412 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Tripoli AGERPRES 11/11/1983 -- Messages were exchanged between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah when the Libyan Leader received General Colonel Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of Romania, now on an official visit to Libya as head of a delegation.

Satisfaction was expressed during the interview at the continuous development of the Romania-Libyan relations of friendship and productive collaboration, outcome of the agreements and understandings covenanted at top level.

The leader of the Great September 1 Revolution was highly appreciative of the efforts Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu make for lessening tension in the world, settling interstate differences by peaceful means, achieving general disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, building a new international economic order, democratizating the whole international life.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONVENED FOR 16 NOV

AU101122 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRESS 10/11/1983 -- The Grand National Assembly is convened on November 16 under presidential decree signed by President Nicolae Ceausuescu.

CUBAN GENERAL BATISTA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Mamula

LD101835 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 10 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, Admiral Branko Mamula, and the deputy minister of the revolutionary armed forces of Cuba, General Sixto Batista, met here today (Thursday). The promotion of relations and cooperation between the two countries' armed forces were discussed during the meeting.

Later, General Bautista, who is also member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politbureau, met with the chief of staff of the Yugoslav Army, General Petar Gracanin. They discussed questions of interest to the two countries' armies.

Views Party Ties With Matic

AU121935 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received in Belgrade Sixto Batista, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy minister of the Armed Forces. They said that relations and cooperation of the two parties and countries are developing successfully and that significant opportunities exist for their further advancement. Matic informed the guest about the activities of the League of Communists in implementing the economic stabilization program. Batista and Matic also examined international problems, especially the events in Central America, or more precisely, the struggle of the peoples of that region for the preservation of independence and their right to an independent development.

Departs 11 Nov

LD112223 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 11 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Cuba today, Friday, warned of the dangers of the extremely strained international situation to peace and security in the world. The two countries underlined the importance of the activity of the Movement of Non-alignment and all other progressive forces in the struggle for the problems facing the world today. The above was stated during a meeting today between member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Petar Matic and member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo Sixto Batista. The Cuban deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Division General Sixto Batista, spoke in detail about the situation in Central America and the struggle of countries and peoples of the region to preserve their independence and right to independent development.

Matic and Batista assessed relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Communist Party of Cuba and between the two countries as developing successfully and noted that major possibilities existed for their further promotion. During his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Armed Forces, Gen. Batista also met with Yugoslav Vice-Premier Dr Mijat Sukovic, with whom he exchanged views on the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the two friendly and non-aligned countries.

Gen Sixto Batista left Yugoslavia this afternoon.

TANJUG ASSESSES ANDROPOV'S YEAR OF OFFICE

LD111646 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 11 Nov 83

[By Slavko Stunic]

[Text] Mosocw, November 11 (TANJUG) -- As the year since Andropov came to the top of the Soviet party is drawing to a close, observers here recall that the latest change in the Kremlin took place in a natural way, not as a result of any crisis situation similar to those which occurred in the Soviet leadership after Stalin.

The content of Brezhnev's political testament reflected the line adopted at the lastest party congresses. Although Andropov assumed the role of a leader of continuity, no beaten tracks lay before him and he often pointed to the problems piled up in the country internal development for the surmounting of which there are no "ready-made precepts."

One year is too brief a period in the country's development for new roads to be blazed in the realization of an action programme such as that sponsored by Andropov. The program proceeds with the ambition to create conditions for the strengthening of socialist democracy. It has already been officially assessed here that "much has changed" in the Soviet Union over the past year and that "even more has begun to change." This was said to be to the credit of the whole collective leadership of the party and the state, but without omitting to note that it is, for the most part, to the credit of Yuriy Andropov himself.

The relative stagnation in productivity is being overcome, for the first time under the current five-year plan, precisely in the "Andropov year." Industrial outputs have grown considerably compared to last-year levels, and the fall in the production of basic farm products has also been stopped. "Distribution according to work" and "strict economic accounts" in the Soviet economy have been put forward by Andropov as being among his main commitments. These commitments, in the form of principles, are already finding their way [words indistinct].

Andropov is seeking ways for passing as painlessly as possible from the stage of extensive,to one of intensive development of the Soviet economy. He maintains that reconstruction and modernisation of the economy as well as the raising of productivity are of crucial importance for the realization of that objective. A first package of measures to that end has already been turned into the law of work collectives and various decisions extending [words indistinct] strengthening their material base. On the other hand, Andropov's year in the Kremlin has proceeded in the spirit of a "second cold war" between the two blocs and of a paving of the way to crucial decisions to be taken in order to preclude a race in new nuclear weapons with a compromise.

Time-limits for what are probably the last attempts to halt the escalation of the missile crisis are running out fast. And precisely these days Yuriy Andropov's health conditions prevents him from joining fully in the passing of crucial decisions on this matter.

SUNDIC ON DANGERS OF MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

LD101822 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The situation in the Middle East is extremely dangerous as far as peace is concerned. As we have reported, both the Yugoslav Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium have discussed this over the last few days. In the spirit of our permanent policy, they urged that a peaceful solution to all the disputes should be found. Our opening commentary today by Milka Sundic, deals with this matter:

[Sundic] The massing of the U.S. fleet in Lebanese waters and the condition of maximum alert in Israel and Syria, as well as the incomprehensible desire of Syria and Libya for the Palestinian fighters loyal to Yasir 'Arafat to be physically destroyed as soon as possible have all led to a situation of dangerous tension which could at any moment escalate into a military conflict of broad dimensions. This situation is a cause of grave concern to all peace-loving countries, and it is quite understandable that Yugoslavia was one of the first to indicate from the highest forum the possible consequences of the current exacerbation of the Middle East crisis. The thing that Yugoslavia, as a socialist and nonaligned country and a friend of the Arabs, cannot understand or accept is the armed settling of accounts within the PLO and the involvement of Syria and Libya on the side of those opposed to Fatah and Yasir 'Arafat personally.

It is also difficult to understand the fact that the Arab countries have so far done very little to mediate in this quarrel more precisely or exert more influence on Syria and Libya to end their interference in the internal affairs of the PLO and their attempts to subordinate the PLO to their own goals.

As the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, the PLO is alone competent to determine the strategy and tactics of its struggle for national liberation and the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Instead of supporting the legitimate cause of the Palestinian people in their struggle against their chief adversary -- Israel -- two Arab countries are doing everything they can to deprive the Palestinian revolution of a leadership. There is no valid reason to justify this conduct but there are many reasons why this policy will not get very far: primarily, the national interests of both Syria and Libya, and then the interests of peace in this part of the world and much further afield. Moderate Cairo, for example, which over the last few years has always refrained from gloomy predictions, is now asserting openly that the Middle East is on the brink of exploding. It is also said that the situation is so critical that very few people see a way out of it. Official Cairo is not even sparing the Arab countries; unreservedly stating that the Arabs are chiefly responsible for the current state of inter-Arab relations.

The crisis that has engulfed the Middle East region is an integral part of the general disruptions in the world, which stem from the blocs and their endeavors to acquire or retain a political or military presence far beyond their national borders. In today's circumstances, any flare-up in any part of the world, especially in the Middle East region, carries with it the danger of a war of broader dimensions. This would quite assuredly not even be escaped by Europe, where there is a concentration of military force the like of which has not existed since the end of World War II, but with a far greater threat to world peace.

All this concerns Yugoslavia, of course, as a European and Mediterranean country. Although our country does not belong to any military bloc, the policy that the blocs are pursuing is equally dangerous for everyone. Precisely for this reason Yugoslavia is making all the necessary efforts, alone and with other peace-loving countries, to put an end as soon as possible to an intensified arms race and to solve all contentious problems by peaceful means. Therein lies the essence of the appeal by the Yugoslav leadership to safeguard peace in the Middle East.

TU COUNCIL CABLES SUPPORT TO PALESTINIAN TU

AU102027 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council has sent a telegram of support to the Federation of the Palestian Trade Unions.

A united Palestinian Liberation Organization with its legitimately elected leadership constitutes an embodiment of the just aims of the struggle by the Palestinian people for its inalienable rights, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, the telegram says. The enemies always strive to provoke strife and fratricide; they do not care for the rights of the peoples to decide on their future in freedom and independently.

In these difficult times we confirm our expressions of solidarity and our readiness to offer our full support and assistance to the Palestinian struggle in the future, too, the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council points out.

SPILJAK SENDS MESSAGES TO GANDHI, AL-ASAD

LD101645 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMt 10 Nov 83

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, today sent separate messages to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India and chairwoman of the Nonaligned Movement, and to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. The messages related to the dangerous course of events in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon and around it, and the PLO's position there.

ZVONE DRAGAN HOLDS TALKS WITH EC DELEGATION

LD010834 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan and head of the EC Commission's permanent delegation in Belgrade Albert Maas held talks here today (Thursday) which centered on possibilities of expanding economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC.

Dragan acquainted Maas with the results of the Yugoslav economic stabilisation programme and Yugoslavia's efforts aimed at gradually resolving its current economic difficulties through self-reliance and essential financial assistance from abroad.

VOJVODINA ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES LAW ON DEFENSE

LD110530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Novi Sad, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- The delegates of all three chambers of the Vojvodina Assembly today adopted the draft republican law on national defense with the rider that joint work must continue to overcome the questions that have not yet been settled. The delegates also supported the efforts to adopt this law as soon as possible.

It was explained that according to the Constitution, the Republic was empowered to regulate only "the common bases of the plans for national defense" by means of a law covering the entire territory and that this legal power could not be expanded. It is considered necessary to determine in a corresponding manner only questions of common interest on the bais of which the defense plans of the province must be coordinated with the defense plans of the Republic. This should be determined by an agreement between the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the presidencies of the socialist autonomous provinces. This would ensure that the Republic adopts the defense plan and that the provinces, in keeping with their constitutional position, participate in the determination of the questions of common interest. The very notion and essence of the question of common interest imply that they can only be determined by agreement.

It is added that the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia could not be empowered, within the framework of the provisions of this law which are applied in a united manner, to undertake corresponding measures on the territory of the provinces. The said constitutional principle proceeds from the fact that the organs in the autonomous provinces are on the whole and without exception responsible for the implementation and application of the provisions of this law which is applied in a united manner and are, therefore, empowered to undertake corresponding measures. The Vojvodina Assembly, therefore, points out that the republican law cannot change the constitutionally determined relations that are based on the absolute responsibility of the organs in the autonomous province to implement and apply the republican provisions on the territory of the autonomous province.

BULGARIA 'APPROPRIATES' 'MACEDONIAN HERO'

AU101351 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 30 Oct 83 p 3

[Dusko Malevski, permanent correspondent, report]

[Text] Sofia, 29 Oct -- The number of public manifestations for arrogating Macedonian history, which have been held for years as part of the celebration of the "80th anniversary of the Ilinden-Transfiguration Day Uprising," were joined yesterday by yet another one. A monument to Goce Delcev, ideologist and leader of Macedonian people's liberation struggle, was unveiled in the town of Goce Delcev (former Nevrokop). A festive meeting was held on the occasion at which Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense spoke. Sofia newspapers today carried reports on this event, giving only a few sentences of the speech, while NARODNA ARMIYA carried the whole speech.

The highest Bulgarian military leader called Goce Delcev the "great Bulgarian," "one of the most devoted, resolute, brave, and fearless apostles of the liberation of Bulgarians in Macedonia..." whose name "shines with memorable fame in the pantheon of immortal people's heroes." The great son of the Macedonian people and irreconcilable fighter against constant Bulgarian attempts to place under their tutelage the Macedonian people's struggle for freedom and independence, this time was approporiated as the "Bulgarian giant" who carried on the "holy national liberation work of Rakovski, Karavelov, Levski, Botev, Benkovski..."

Several times the speaker spoke about the personlity of Goce Delcev as the "leading figure of the national liberation movement of the Bulgarian people in Macedonia" and as one of the "most distinguished advocates of the Bulgarian national character, one of the most prominent fighters for national liberation of the still enslaved Bulgarians..."

As it appears, the character and work of Goce Delcev have once again been totally and respectlessly used for nationalist and current propaganda purposes which, after all, represents a constant in the continious Bulgarian appropriation of the past historical events and great personalities of the Macedonian people.

MACEDONIAN DEFENSE EXERCISES CONCLUDED

LD131317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Skopje 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- In 17 municipalities in Macedonia the 2 days of defense and protection actions organized within the framework of the final phases of this year's "All in Defence and Protection" excercise have ended. The main emphasis in the realization of numerous activities was on the practical application of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Collective organization and ability to act in conditions of war and in the event of natural disasters were the basic characteristics of the 300,000 or more working people and citizens who took part in these exercises. They manifested a high degree of readiness and mobility for action in exceptional circumstances. The mass action "All in Defense and Protection '83" yesterday and today was also aimed at realizing the aims of economic stabilization.

These activities are only a part of the final phases of the broad social action "All in Defence and Protection '83" which will also take place in other municipalities in Macedonia up to the end of November.

ZVONE DRAGAN VIEWS ECONOMIC AIMS FOR 1984

AU111454 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 83 p 3

[G. Moravcek report]

[Summary] "Brioni, 6 Nov -- Thre is no fear that Yugoslavia will not repay in time all its foreign debts. It has been assessed in the Federal Executive Council that this year has shown that our country, with further foreign financial support, can gradually reduce its debt level.

"For us this year is one of the most diffucult after the war, for the present debt of the country amounts to $18.8 billion. More than 92 percent of this total debt, or $17.16 billion, is in the hard currency area. Therefore, we have begun to apply radical measures of economic stabilization, having undertaken very drastic measures in the spheres of debt repayment, domestic consumption, reducing the foreign trade deficit, and the like, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said among other things at a press conference attended by about 70 foreign and domestic journalists in Brioni."

The conference was organized for the 30th anniversary of the Yugoslav Tourism Federation and it was also attended by Ante Skateretiko, vice president of the Executive Council of Croatia, and Pero Djokovic, secretary of the Yugoslav Tourism Federation.

In his introductory speech Zvone Dragan acquainted the journalists with the Federal Government measures to prevent further unfavorable economic trends in the country. Under very difficult conditions this year, Yugoslavia has succeeded in increasing the industrial production level and increased its exports to the developed Western countries by 28 percent and those to the hard currency countries by 15 percent. Exports to the clearing account countries were reduced 17 percent. The deficit in the balance of payments was also reduced 28 percent.

Dragan estimated that with domestic efforts and external financial support, the deficit this year will be reduced to some $300 to $400 million, following last year's $1.43 billion. The aim next year is to achieve a surplus in the balance of payments. However, the fall in imports, which this year amounts to 16 percent, must be stopped to prevent a shortage of important production materials and equipment affecting our exports. Dragan said that "the inflation rate worries us, because retail prices increased 42 percent from 1 January to 1 November, and this is 35.7 percent more than last year." He said that energetic measures must be taken to reduce inflation to a bearable 10 percent in the coming years. At present, some 900,000 Yugoslavs are looking for jobs.

"According to the vice president of the Federal Executive Council, we must continue in 1984 the offensive course of the long-term program of economic stabilization." The chief aims are a surplus in the balance of payments and a revival of production for exports and in import-substituting industries. Domestic consumption will remain restricted, and indispensable foreign financail support is expected.

"There is a tendency among certain circles abroad that Yugoslavia be pushed to proclaim a moratorium and to reschedule its debts regardless of our economic and political consequences. It is our resolute position that we cannot go along such a road. We believe that with normal financial support from abroad we can on our own provide the conditions for a successful continuation of the policy of economic stablization and the further maintenance of our country's foreign liquidity, Dragan pointed out. He assessed that Yugoslavia is preparing for another grave year: in 1984, the country must repay $5.3 billion of principal and interest on long-term and medium-term borrowing. Disagreeing with the assessment of the AFP correspondent that nothing is being undertaken in our country to reduce economic difficulties, Zvone Dragan pointed out that not only collective, but also individual responsibility is demanded at all levels, including through a revision of the laws on labor and labor relations.

"Replying to a question by Jan Krauzer [spelling as published] of Paris LE MONDE, whether this year's reduction of the purchasing power of the people by as much as 10 percent will be continued next year, Zvone Dragan pointed out that according to the Federal Executive Council's assessments, a 'red line' has been reached below which one cannot go."

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUM ON SERB EMIGRATION ISSUE

LD0811147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1736 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Pristina, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- The activity to date and the future tasks of the Kosovo LC in halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo was the subject of today's expanded session of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, chaired by Ilijaz Kurtesi. The statement on the session stresses that the introductory speech by Dr Kurtes Salihu and the debate noted that the activity of the LC and of other social factors in preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province has been both intensive and continuous. The present activity, in the Presidium's assessment, in most of the environments is marked by a very responsible approach toward and successful treatment of this problem. The broad front of the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and against other kinds of nationalisms, against anti-self-managing and antisocialist phenomena and their exponents as well as the specific settling of accounts with the exponents of enemy activity exert an influence toward increasingly successfully overcoming the shaken trust and cooling off in intranational relations and of further rapprochement of the working people and citizens of all nationalities as well as nurturing of brotherhood and unity and fellowship among them. The more responsible attitude of the LC and of other social structures to this issue positively reflects on the creation of a more favorable political climate and the mood of the working people and citizens.

All this contributes to reducing the emigration of Serbs and Montengrins from Kosovo, to making a number of emigrant families and individuals return and to people giving up the idea of emigrating. The Presidium stressed the complex nature of the problem which it faces and the conditions in which the struggle to halt the emigration is waged. The Presidium concluded that communists in every environment should continue the struggle with greater intensity and on all fronts against every type of nationalism and other forms of enemy activity, because this will contribute to eliminating the feeling of insecurity among the members of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality and all causes that encourage their emigration. The Presidium also stressed the need for energetic struggle aimed at implementing the policy of speedier development of the province as one of the conditions of speeding up the action of halting emigration and of even more consistent and decisive implementation of the already established tasks and attitudes in this sphere toward developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, equality and fellowship on the foundations of the LCY political platform on Kosovo and congress documents.

In the ideopolitical action one should fight energetically against any kind of one-sided approach to these problems, still present in individual environments.

PRISTINA RADIO, TV PROGRAM RECEPTION IMPROVES

AU080808 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5-6 Nov 83 p 8

[M. D. Repott]

[Text] Pristina, 4 Nov -- Despite a number of difficulties, significant results have been achieved recently in improving the reception of Pristina radio programs and the watching of television programs in Kosovo. In Glogovac, in the vicinity of the provincial capital, a new 1,000-kilowatt transmitter of Pristina radio was commissioned, and this has made possible a high level of quality in the audibility of its programs not only in Kosovo but also in the country, as well as outside its borders. Thus, it is possible to inform the public much more effectively about all developments in the province, the country, and the world.

These were the main statements made at an expanded session of the Provincial Conference Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP (chaired by Milan Seslija).

In an introductory speech, Jorgovanka Milojevic, member of the presidium of this forum, emphasized the further efforts that are being made to improve the technical equipment of Pristina Radio and Television, as well as to improve the quality of speech and other broadcasts on radio and television. By means of an extensive network of transmitters and relays, the Pristina Radio and Television programs can now be watched by some 94 percent of inhabitants, while the Belgrade Radio and Television first program, in parallel with the constructed transmitters and relays, is watched by some 90 percent of the people of Kosovo. However, in certain parts of the province (Gjilane, Kosovska Kamenica, Kacanik, Vitina, Leposavic, and Dragas communes), due to the configuration of the ground, television programs are not well received everywhere and at the session it was said that, with the assistance of these communes and local communities, it is necessary to make possible a better reception of the Pristina and Belgrade television programs, particularly because in these areas it is possible to receive Tirana television program, whose aim is to carry out propaganda-subsive activity against our country.

DECISION ON REFUNDABLE CASH DEPOSIT 'NEXT MONTH'

LD072334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 7 (TANJUG) -- Whether the refundable cash deposit on the amount of money Yugoslavs are allowed to take out when travelling abroad will be abolished or carried on to 1984 -- will be known next month, Vice-Premier Dragan has announced.

During a press conference in Brioni attended by domestic and foreign correspondents, Vice-Premier Dragan said that the results of the measure introduced last year were being analyzed. Meanwhile, proposals on other measures to be substituted for the deposit had already arrived.

To travel abroad, Yugoslavs have to deposit a sum of 5000 dinars (120 dinars to the U.S. dollar) refundable one year from the date of payment. The deposit increases by 2000 dinars for each subsequent travel abroad.